

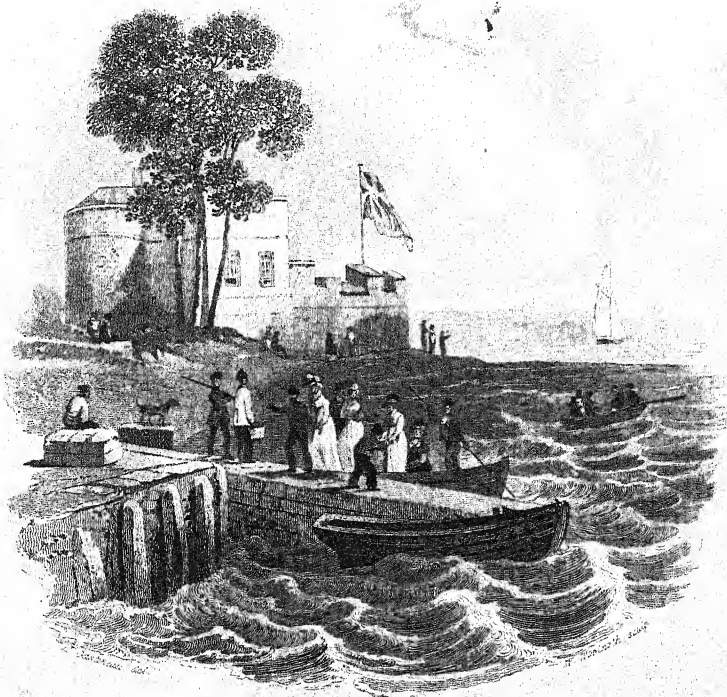
ANCIENT CASTLES
Man of Harwich
ENGLAND AND WALES.

ENGRAVED BY
W. WOOLNOTH,
FROM ORIGINAL DRAWINGS
BY THE MOST EMINENT ARTISTS,
WITH
HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIONS.

BY
E.W. BRAYLEY, JUN.

VOL. I.

52-827



OWER CASTLE.

(Isle of Wight.)

THE
Ancient Castles
OF
ENGLAND AND WALES;

ENGRAVED

By WILLIAM WOOLNOTH,

From Original Drawings,

WITH

HISTORICAL DESCRIPTIONS BY E. W. BRAYLEY, JUN.

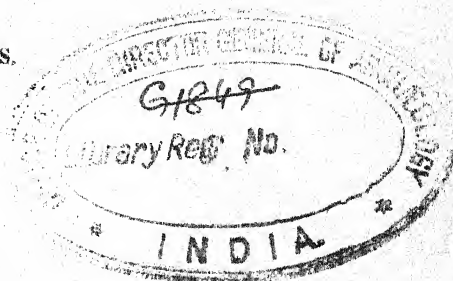
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MUCH of the avidity and enthusiasm with which the studies of Antiquities and Topography have been pursued and encouraged in this country, may unquestionably be attributed to the interest excited by the many admirable remains of its ANCIENT CASTLES; they are eminently distinguished by their architectural grandeur, by their having been the scenes of many memorable events, and the residence of many celebrated persons; and by the display of the various methods of defence which have been successively adopted, according to the improvements in military operations, from a very early period of our history.

There were before the public, when this Work was commenced, three classes of publications relating to these interesting edifices:—The first consisted of the early illustrated works on Topography and Antiquities; these, although they offered very superior claims to regard at the periods when they were published, have become of little estimation, on account of the great improvements in the graphic arts which have taken place since their appearance. The second class comprised the numerous publications on a minute scale; in which, among other subjects, our ANCIENT CASTLES have been depicted; but in these the correct representation of the architectural character of the buildings, had been for the most part but little attended to, the principal intention having been merely to present picturesque views. The third class was formed by the elaborate and splendid Antiquarian and Topographical Works which have appeared within

the present century, and which reflect so much honour on the artists by whom they have been executed; in these many of our Castles have been represented with a high degree of excellence, but they have necessarily been of so great price, that a numerous class of the lovers of our Antiquities have been precluded from possessing them.

It was considered that a Series of Engravings, in which the defects of some of the preceding publications were obviated, and which could at the same time be offered to the public on terms which would place them within the reach of all the admirers of the genius of our ancestors, might be usefully devoted to the representation of the existing remains of the venerable structures alluded to.

How far these purposes have been fulfilled in the present Work, the Proprietor, grateful for the support he has received from the Public, leaves them to determine.

*4, Cross Street, Islington,
Sept. 1, 1825.*

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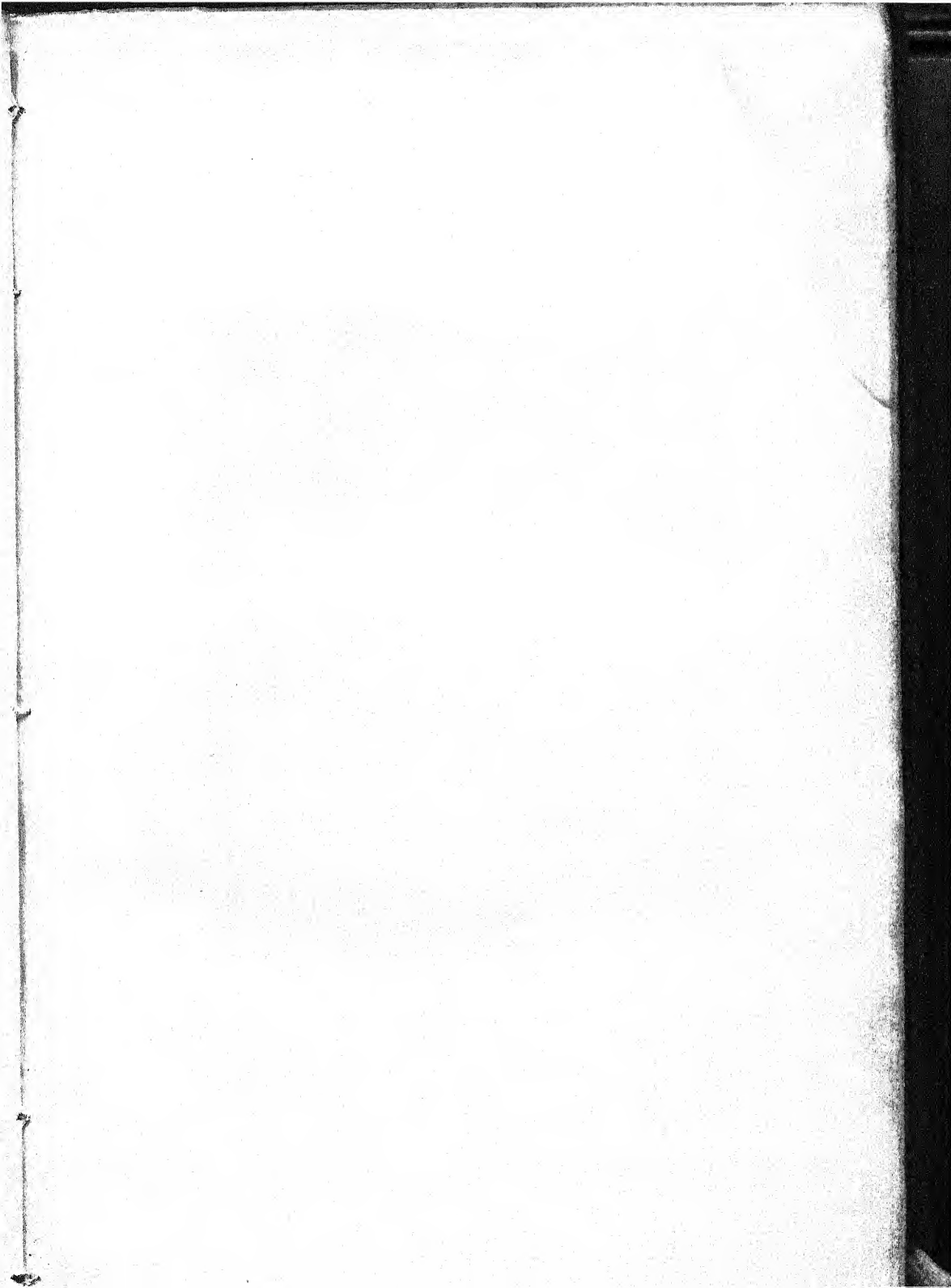
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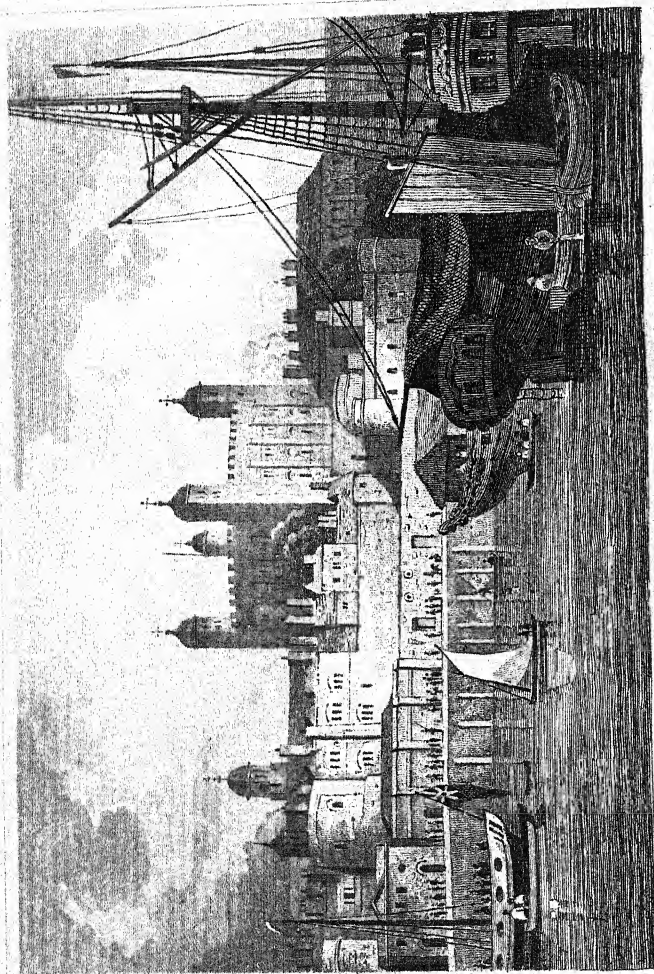
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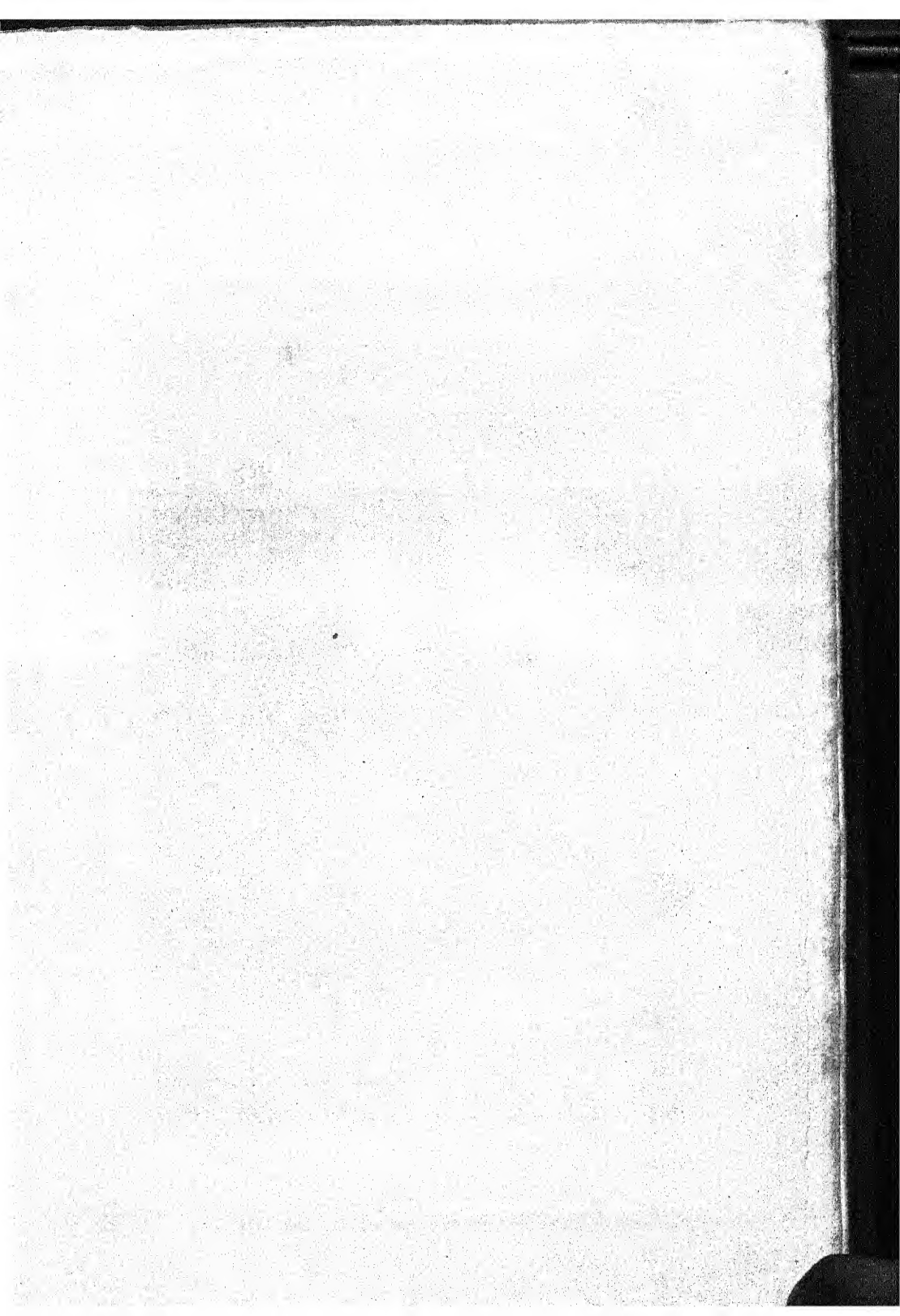




Engraved by W. H. Bartlett

Drawn by H. Carpenter

THE TOWER OF LONDON.



The Tower of London.

THE TOWER OF LONDON, to which celebrated fortress a greater and more intense degree of historical interest is attached, than to any other which will demand our attention in this Work, is situated upon the north bank of the river Thames, at the eastern extremity of the British metropolis; and occupies the brow of that noted eminence called Tower-hill.

It has been a generally received opinion, that the Tower was originally erected by the Romans, or at least that its site was once occupied by a Roman station or castellum; but, although it is extremely probable that such an excellent position, commanding the town, was not permitted to remain unsecured by that warlike people, yet, as Mr. Bayley has observed, in his elaborate "History and Antiquities of the Tower of London," "we have no knowledge of foundations or other remains having ever been discovered which can lead us to regard it as a fact; nor does any historian, whose authority can be relied on, furnish us with the slightest ground for supposing that any fortification of importance ever did exist here till some years after the Norman Conquest; when we have satisfactory evidence of the principal structure, now called the White Tower, having been built by command of King William the First, under the superintendence of that celebrated military architect, Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester."

Whether any other buildings beside the Great Tower, or Keep, were erected in the Conqueror's reign, is uncertain: it appears from the Saxon Chronicle, that William Rufus, in 1097, surrounded the fortress with a wall of stone; his successor, Henry I. likewise augmented the fortifications.

The first instance on record of the Tower having been used as a state-prison, occurred in the year 1100, soon after the death of Rufus, when Ranulph Flambard, Bishop of Durham, who had been the principal agent in the tyrannical proceedings of that monarch, was imprisoned here by order of Henry the First.

We possess no information as to when the Tower first became a place of residence for our sovereigns. The first of them who is known to have resided here is King Stephen, who having retired to the Tower with a slender retinue, in the year 1140, when his affairs were in a gloomy state, kept his Court in it during the festival of Whitsuntide.

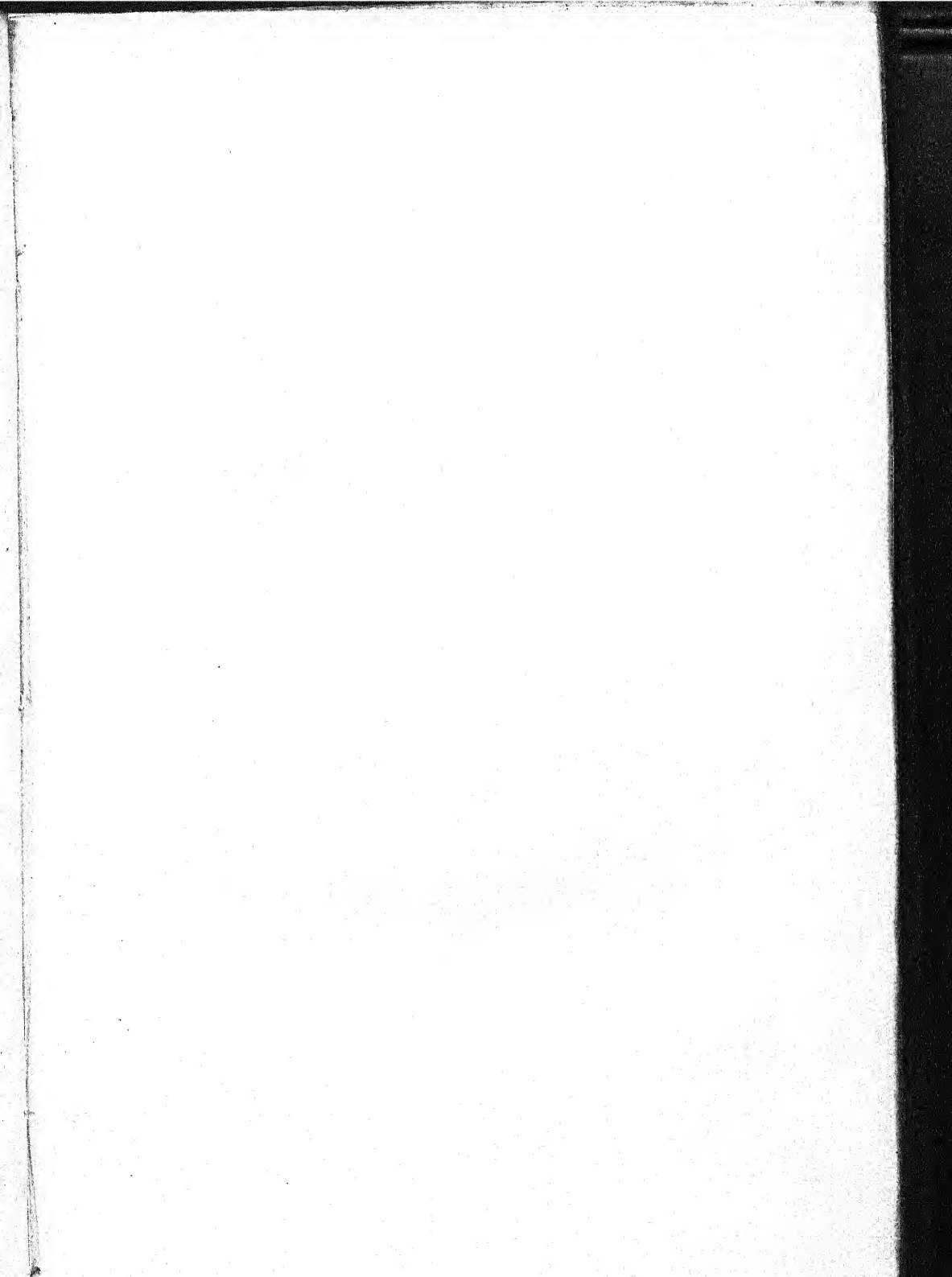
The custody of the Tower, it appears, was conferred as an hereditary office on the family of De Mandeville, within the first century after its erection: and thus, in 1140, it came into the hands of Geoffrey, grandson of the famous Geoffrey de Mandeville, who distinguished himself at the

Maud gained over this nobleman to her party; and after her expulsion from London, he was closely though unsuccessfully besieged in the Tower, by the citizens. The fortress seems to have remained in his possession, until his seizure at Court, in 1143, when he was compelled by the King, as the price not only of his liberty but of his life, to surrender it, together with the castles of Walden and Pleshey.

When Richard I. undertook his expedition to the Holy Land, in 1189, he gave the charge of the Tower to the Chancellor, William Longchamps, Bishop of Ely, whom he had appointed Governor of the Kingdom in his absence, in conjunction with Hugh Pudsey, Bishop of Durham. This ambitious prelate having strengthened the fortifications of the Tower, and surrounded it with a deep ditch, garrisoned it with his own retainers, and, after he had been deposed from the Regency by a Great Council of the nation, made his terms of peace from its walls.

It appears, from various notices in coeval records, examined by Mr. Bayley, that King John frequently kept his court in the Tower; and that considerable additions were made to its fortifications during his reign. At the commencement of hostilities between him and the Barons, they took possession of the City, and laid siege to the Tower; but, although there were very few within to defend it, it held out until the ratification of Magna Charta; when, in pursuance of certain stipulations with the Barons, it was delivered in trust, for a time, to the Archbishop of Canterbury. The disturbances, however, continued, and this important trust remained in the hands of the Archbishop, until the arrival of the French in the following year, when it was given up to the Dauphin; and when that Prince abandoned his designs upon the English crown, he surrendered the Tower, with other fortresses, to Henry the Third.

"The Tower having thus come into the hands of King Henry the Third," continues the above author, "that monarch, for several years after he ascended the throne, was almost constantly employed in repairing the injuries which it appears to have sustained during the late troubles, and in increasing and strengthening its fortifications: indeed, to him the Tower owed much of the splendour and importance which it possessed in early ages; to his time may be ascribed the erection of some of the most interesting of the buildings that are now extant; and the records of that era, which abound with curious entries, evince Henry's great and constant zeal for the promotion of the fine arts, and contain many interesting orders which he gave for works of that kind to be executed in different parts of the Tower. The Royal Chapel there, as well as the Great Hall, and the King's Chamber of State, are subjects of frequent and curious mention. The former were repaired and adorned with paintings and pieces of sculpture; on the Great Hall considerable pains and expense appear to have been bestowed; and it was directed that the King's Chamber should be painted with the story of Antiochus."



Henry III. appears to have resided very frequently in the Tower, particularly during his minority, and to have kept in it some of those religious festivals, for the pompous celebration of which his reign is so peculiarly distinguished. In 1232 the custody of the fortress was granted for life to the famous Hubert De Burgh, Earl of Kent; but being soon after undermined in the King's favour, by Peter de Roches, Bishop of Winchester, he was deprived of this and of all his other offices and honours, and the Tower became his prison.

In the year 1239 the King secretly deposited a great mass of treasure in the Tower, and began to impart a more formidable military character to this structure, by surrounding it with an additional line of fortifications. His design, however, was temporarily frustrated by an extraordinary series of disasters which attended the undertaking; the new works had scarcely been completed in 1240, than their foundations gave way, and they fell to the ground: and, having been rebuilt, they again fell in 1241. In 1244 Griffin, the son of Lewellin, late Prince of Wales, came to an untimely and miserable end in attempting to escape hence. When King Henry endeavoured to re-establish his authority, and to free himself from the restraint of the ordinances of Oxford, in 1261, he used extraordinary diligence in fortifying the Tower, which became a place of refuge for him during the troubles that succeeded.

"King Edward the First," says Mr. Bayley, "soon after his accession to the throne, considerably improved the fortifications of the Tower, by completing works which were begun by his father, and by greatly enlarging the moat or ditch by which they were surrounded: he also erected some strong outworks towards the west, as a defence to the principal entrance; and these may be regarded as the last additions of and importance that ever were made to the fortress." During the reign of this sovereign the Tower was principally used as a state-prison; and no less than six hundred of the Jews who were apprehended in 1278, on suspicion of clipping and adulterating the coin of the realm, were confined in it at once. King Edward's subjugation of Wales, and his attempted conquest of Scotland, likewise tenanted the Tower with prisoners; but the sole crime of these was that of having bravely defended the liberties of that country of which they were respectively natives.

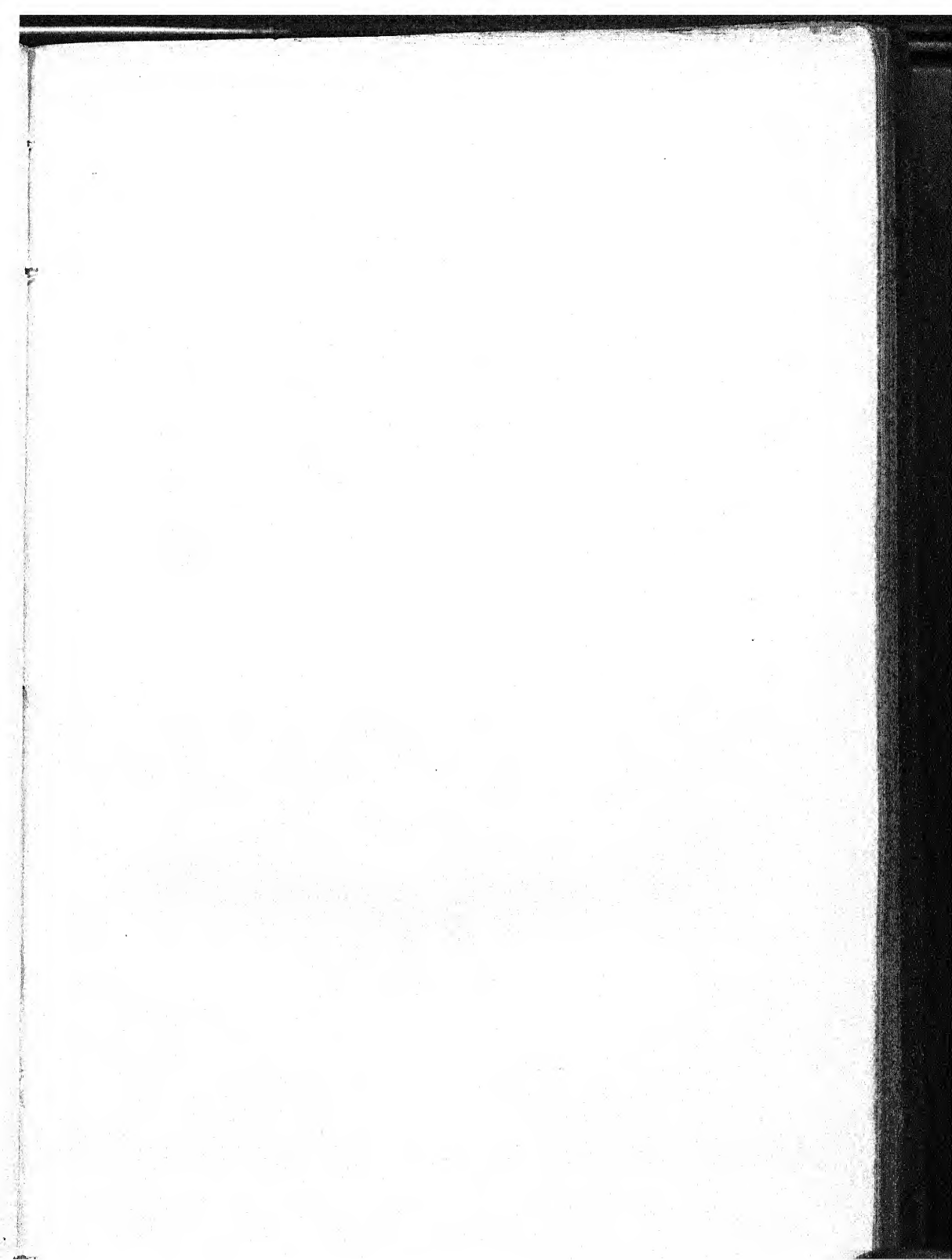
During the year 1337, and the early part of 1338, Edward III. passed a large portion of his time in this fortress, while preparing for his expedition to France; and, on his departure, directions were given for placing a strong garrison in it, and for furnishing it with everything necessary to render it a fit and secure residence for his son, Prince Edward, whom he had appointed to govern the kingdom during his absence. In 1346 the taking of Caen, in Normandy, doomed the Counts of Eu and Tankervill, with three hundred of the most opulent inhabitants

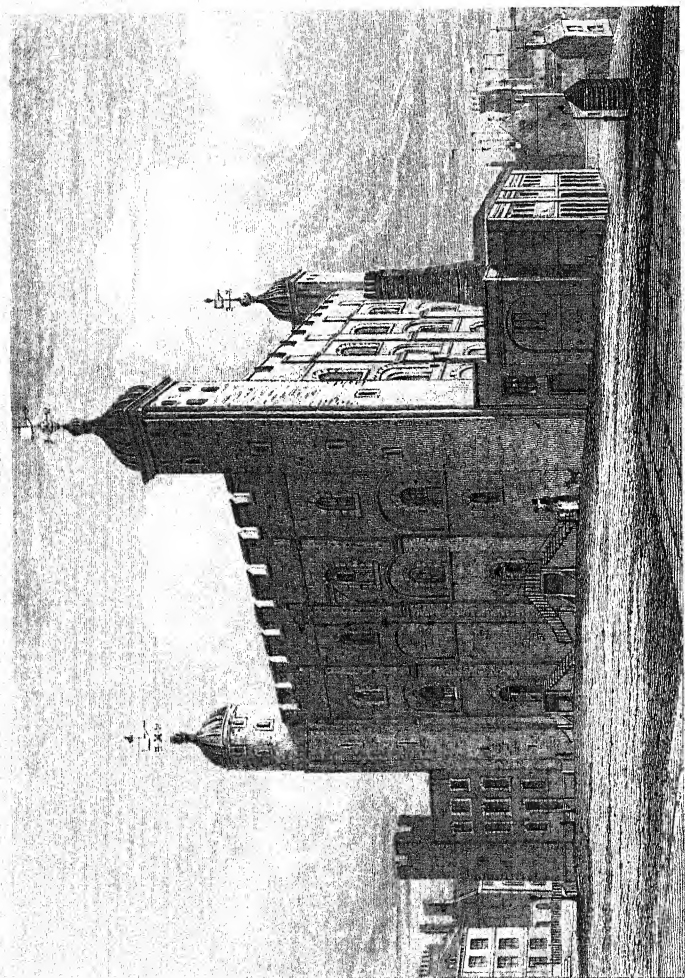
of that town, to suffer confinement here; and in 1347 the same lot befel David Bruce, King of Scotland, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross. In the same year the famous Charles of Blois, one of the competitors for the Duchy of Brittany, who had been taken by Sir Thomas Dagworth before the fortress of Roche de Rien, was also conducted prisoner to the Tower; and he was followed by John of Vienne, the governor of Calais, with twelve of his bravest associates in the defence of their native city. In 1359, when Edward III. again carried his victorious arms into France, John, the captive sovereign of that country, and Philip his son, were removed hither from Windsor, for greater security.

The Tower was the scene of most of the sad events of the reign of Richard II. "Hence, surrounded with all the pomp and pageantry of state, Richard proceeded to the ceremony of his coronation; here at one time he was obliged to seek refuge from his miscreant commons, and at another to flee for safety from his factious nobles; hither he was led a prisoner by his rebellious subjects; here he was forced to resign into the hands of an usurper, the rightful crown and sceptre of his kingdom; and this was the resting place of his murdered corpse previous to its exposure and burial!"

On the Saturday preceding the coronation of Henry IV. which was appointed to take place on Monday the 13th of October 1399, being the feast of St. Edward, the monarch came to the Tower, in order to his solemn procession through the city to Westminster on the following day; a custom which was generally observed from the time of Richard II. until the crowning of the second James. Neither Henry IV. nor his successor appear to have ever kept their courts in the Tower for any length of time, and the principal use to which the royal fortress seems to have been appropriated during their reigns, was that of a prison for offenders against the state.

"One of the earliest circumstances connected with the history of the Tower after the death of Henry the Fifth, was that of its having given birth to the violent quarrel which broke out in 1425, between Humfrey Duke of Gloucester, the Protector, and his uncle the Bishop of Winchester,—a quarrel which threatened the country with the most dangerous consequences, and not only occasioned the return of the Duke of Bedford from France, but even required the authority of Parliament to compose it." During the Protector's absence in Hainault, the Bishop, "on pretence of some seditious reports having been spread in the capital, took upon himself to reinforce the garrison of the Tower, and gave such directions to the governor, that on the Duke's return into England admission was denied him to that fortress." In 1450, a fruitless attempt to besiege it was made by Cade and his followers. During the memorable contest between the houses of York and Lancaster, many remarkable transactions took place in the Tower.

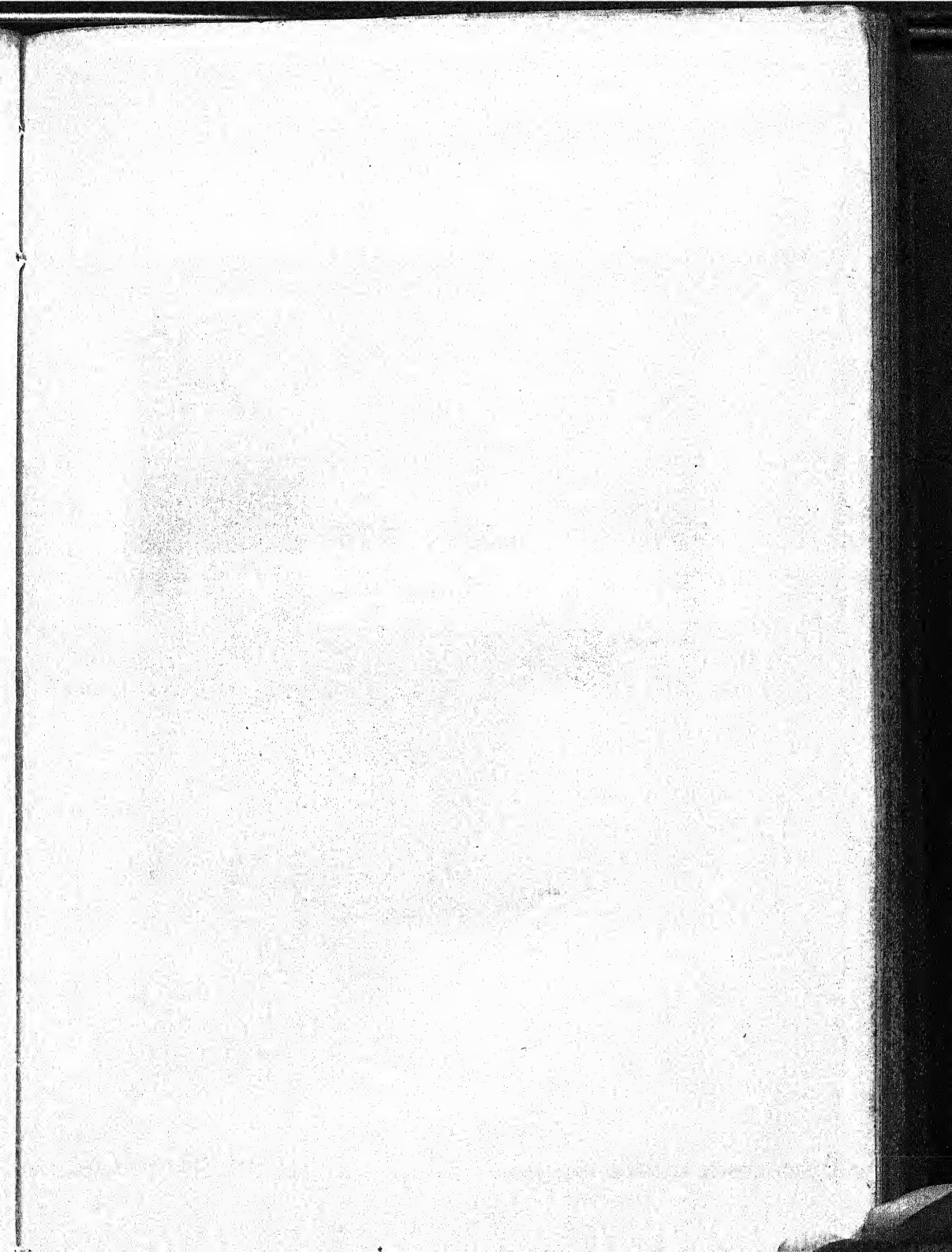




KEEP OF THE TOWER.

London.

W. H. Smith & Co.



In the year 1464, King Henry VI. was imprisoned here, after the battle of Hexham. "In the time of King Edward IV. the Tower was more frequently used as a royal residence than it appears to have been for some preceding ages; occasioned, perhaps, by its contiguity to the City, and Edward's wish to cultivate that good will of the Londoners which had been so instrumental in securing his elevation to the throne. He kept his court there in great splendour in 1465, as well as on other occasions; and in 1470, during the commotions which led to the temporary subversion of his power, it formed the chief residence of his Queen." On the sudden revolution brought about by the Earl of Warwick, in 1470, the Queen secretly departed from the Tower, and took sanctuary at Westminster; King Henry was then liberated, and honourably lodged and attended in the royal apartments. When Edward regained the throne, however, after the battle of Barnet, Henry was re-imprisoned in the Tower, where he closed his days, but whether by a natural or by a violent death will ever, perhaps, remain doubtful.

In 1478 George Duke of Clarence, having been condemned for high treason on very trivial charges, was privately put to death in the Tower, Henry Duke of Buckingham having been specially appointed High Steward of England, to carry his sentence into execution: according to the historians of the age, his destiny was accomplished by drowning in a butt of Malmsey.

In May 1483 the young King, Edward the Fifth, who had been lodged in the Bishop of London's palace, on his arrival in the metropolis after the demise of his father, was removed to the Tower; and, on the 16th of June the Queen, who had retired to the Sanctuary at Westminster, having been prevailed upon by the Archbishop of Canterbury to give up her younger son, the Duke of York, he also was conveyed hither. After the Protector, Richard Duke of Gloucester, had assumed the regal dignity, on the 26th of the same month, and had been proclaimed King on the following day, Sunday the 6th of July was appointed for his coronation, and on the Friday preceding he came to the Tower by water, with his consort and a splendid retinue. Hence he proceeded to Westminster, to receive the crown; and it is a remarkable fact, as shewn by Walpole, in his celebrated "*Historic Doubts*," from the Wardrobe Account for the year, that preparations were actually made for his nephew Edward to have attended the ceremony: "Whether the young Prince really did attend on that occasion," Mr. Bayley observes, "must, perhaps, ever remain a secret; though the silence of history on the subject affords a presumptive proof that he did not: it seems clear, however, that his appearance was once intended."

Soon after his coronation, Richard III. made a progress to York, the young Princes remaining "under suer keepyng within the Tower;" and during his absence it was publicly rumoured that they had ended their

days in their prison. Many accounts have been given of their fate, but none of a satisfactory nature; the almost universal belief of their having been murdered by the command of Richard, and the prevalent story respecting the particulars of the deed, are founded on a marvellous, and, when considerably examined, almost incredible relation, by Sir Thomas More. This is given in his History of King Richard the Third, and it has been "followed by almost all our modern historians, apparently without the slightest regard to the truth or falsehood of his assertions;" and the undoubting popular credence of it has probably received strong confirmation, from the circumstances of the presumed murder as represented in Shakspeare's imposing drama of Richard III. The tale is too well known to need recital here; after a strict examination of it, and a statement of the conflicting testimonies on which this mysterious but interesting subject rests, the Historian of the Tower concludes, that, "Whether Richard be rightly accused of that vile and unnatural crime, the murder of his nephews, will, it is feared, never be satisfactorily elucidated; though that implicit belief of his guilt, so generally entertained by the world, does not appear to be justified by the indecisive and prejudiced evidence whereon this judgment has been founded."

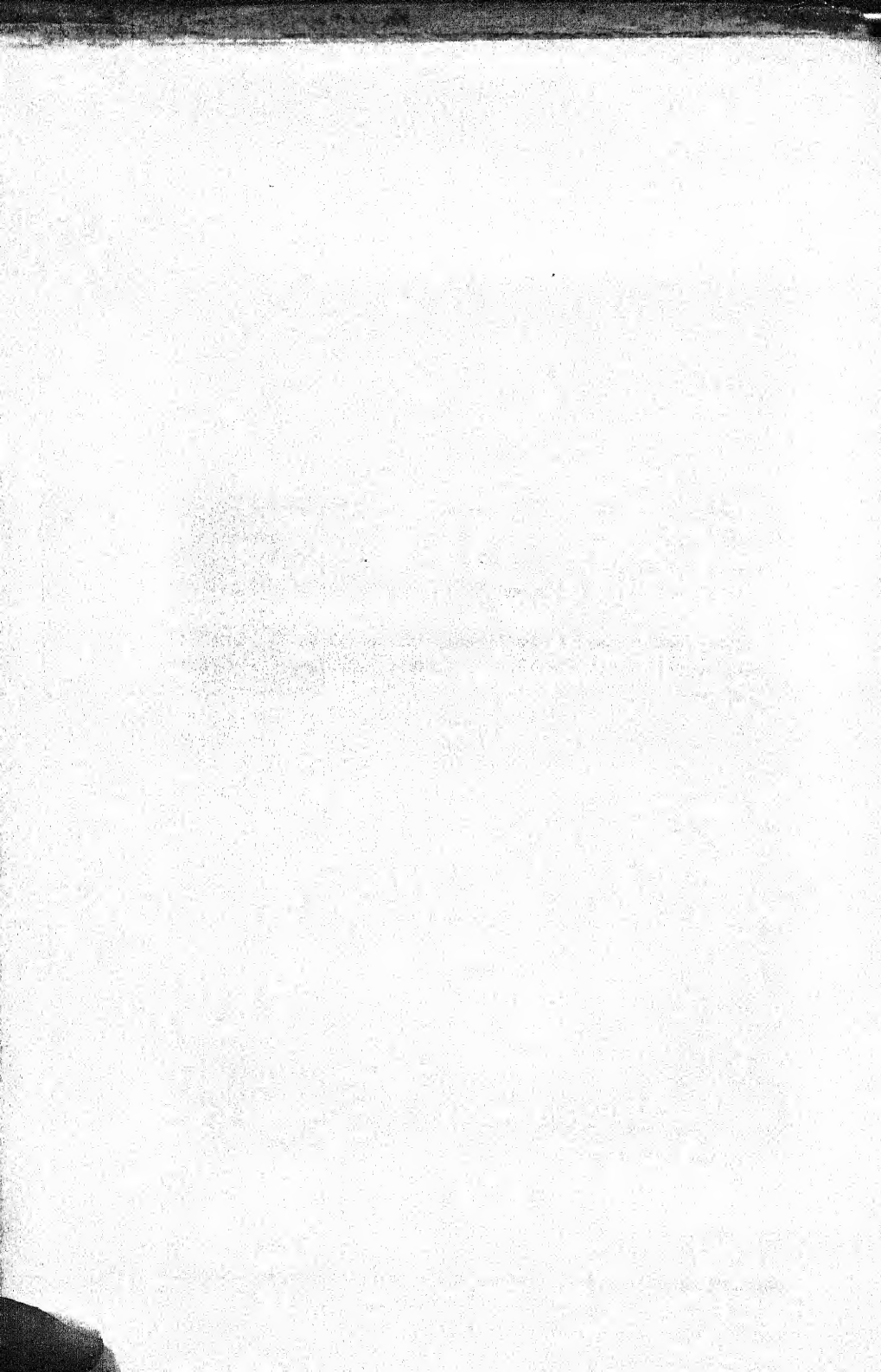
One of the first acts of Henry VII. after his accession, was to secure the person of Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, son of the late Duke of Clarence; he was conducted from the Castle of Sheriff-Hoton in Yorkshire, to the Tower, where he eventually suffered death, a victim to the monarch's jealousy; "and thus, by the hands of the executioner, fell the last male, of whole blood, of the royal house of Plantagenet."

"Among the distinguished persons who were at various times confined prisoners in the Tower during the reign of King Henry the Seventh, was that unfortunate youth, who is known in history by the name of Perkin Warbeck; but who appeared in the character of Richard Duke of York, and by his plausible pretensions to the Crown of England, as the son of the late King Edward the Fourth, proved a source of so much disquietude to Henry's reign. After experiencing many vicissitudes and mortifications he was lodged prisoner in the Tower in the year 1498; and being shortly afterwards accused of plotting his escape from confinement, was found guilty and hanged at Tyburn, on the twenty-third of November in the following year."

In 1501 the King held a splendid tournament in the Tower: eight years afterwards, on the day subsequent to his death, "his son and successor, the Eighth of that name, retired with a few confidential friends to the Tower of London, where he remained in great privacy till after his father's burial, and it was there that he formed that wise and excellent council that guided his early years, and gained for him the love and admiration of all his subjects."



Chapel in the
WHITE TOWER,
London.



After Henry's marriage with Catherine of Arragon had been solemnized at Greenwich, the royal pair removed to the Tower, with a splendid and numerous Court, preparatory to their coronation. Anne Boleyn, his second Queen, also proceeded hence to Westminster to be crowned, and, before three years had elapsed, was beheaded here, after a formal trial. From the period of her suffering, in 1536, almost every revolving year of Henry's life brought other distinguished tenants to these gloomy mansions, and many of them also fell victims to his cruelty. We must pass over the remainder of the history of the Tower, which, though still interesting, is less remarkable than the former portion, in order to proceed to a brief description of this celebrated fortress: we may mention, however, that the accustomed ceremony of proceeding in state from the Tower to Westminster was dispensed with at the coronations of James and Charles the First, on account of the plague which ravaged the metropolis at each period. It was resumed by Charles the Second; but was not observed by James the Second, nor has it been revived at any succeeding coronation.

"From this time also we may date the total fall of the Tower from the dignity of a royal residence: all the domestic apartments of the ancient palace having been taken down during the reigns of King James the Second and William and Mary, none of our Sovereigns have ever since made it the place of their abode; and, from the little attention that is now paid to its original character, in the making of alterations or repairs, it is to be feared that, at the end of another century, it will retain but very few features of its former grandeur."

"The fortifications of the Tower, which consist of a Citadel, or Keep, encompassed by an inner and outer ward, occupy rather more than twelve acres of land; and are surrounded by a broad and deep ditch, supplied with water from the river Thames. Adjoining the fortress, there is also an open plot of ground of considerable extent, called Tower-hill; a spot distinguished in the annals of our Country as stained with its best and noblest blood. This space, together with that immediately occupied by the fortifications, is of the ancient demesne of the Crown, and forms an independent liberty, or jurisdiction, enjoying peculiar rights and privileges.

"The principal Entrance to the Tower is over a stone bridge, the place of which was formerly occupied by a drawbridge, at the southwest angle of the inclosure. There are also two drawbridges on the South side, communicating with a platform, or wharf, which separates the fortifications from the Thames; and a private entrance by water, called Traitor's Gate: the way by which, in

guard, and where a porter was stationed to keep watch and ward, to announce in form all state arrivals at the gates of the fortress, and to detain strangers till their business was made known to the governor, and orders received for their admission. Some remains of these ceremonies, which in the days of chivalry were observed at most great castles with much attention, existed here even at so late a period as the reign of of King James the First, but are now almost wholly forgotten.

"A small moat, connecting itself with that which surrounds the body of the fortress, inclosed these out-works, most of which, either from decay or for convenience, have been removed; and their site is now chiefly occupied by the royal menagerie.

"The entrance to the principal bridge is covered by a strong tower flanked with bastions, and the gate-way under it was formerly defended with a double portcullis. At the opposite end of the bridge another portal, similar in construction and defences to that last mentioned, forms the principal entry to the outer-ward. These, however, were not the only precautions for the safety of the garrison in case of siege or surprise; for, if an enemy forced a passage through the outward gates, crossed the moat, and entered the exterior ward, there were still difficulties to encounter: two other gates were then to be passed before he could approach the well-fortified entrance to the inner ballium; and, on the left, there was also a strong gate-way, and further on, a second, to prevent his proceeding in that direction, and getting possession of the outer line of fortifications. These inner portals, however, have long since been taken down.

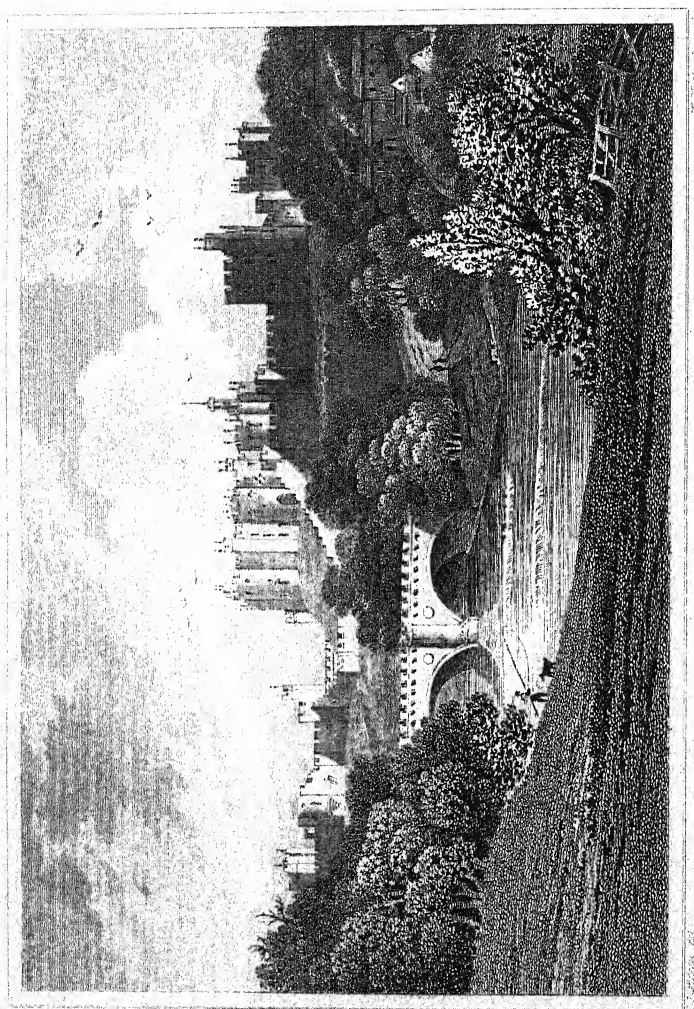
"The inner ward, which contained the royal apartments and all the most considerable buildings of the fortress, is entered on the south side, by a fine arched gate-way in the style of architecture of the fourteenth century. It was inclosed by a wall of stone, about forty feet high, varying from its base upwards from twelve to nine feet in thickness, embattled, and strengthened with thirteen small towers, properly situated for commanding the intermediate lines of rampart. A great portion of this wall is still extant, and most of the towers remain nearly in their original state."

The Keep, or White Tower, as it is now usually denominated, from an ancient custom of whitening the exterior of its walls, stands near the centre of the inner ward; and appears to have been raised, about the year 1080, under the direction of that celebrated military architect, Gundulph Bishop of Rochester, and by command of King William the Conqueror. It is a massive quadrangular edifice, occupying an area of 116 feet by north and south, and 96 feet by east and west; and at the

exterior wall, four on each side, at equal distances apart, and four arranged in a semicircular order, and placed much nearer one another at the eastern end; and these, with two half-columns projecting from the wall at the west end, give support to an open arcade of plain semicircular arches, extending round the interior, and opening in the side-aisles. The capitals with which the columns are finished, and on which the arches rest, display a studied variety in their ornaments, and are terminated with a square abacus variously moulded. The bases are circular, with different mouldings, and rest on square plinths. The arches which rise from the columns at the east end, in consequence of their being nearer each other, are carried up straight from the imposts, and finished with a circular head, making the elevation of the arcade correspond all round. Immediately above this arcade is a plain chamfered strong course, on which are raised a series of low plain rectangular piers, without any base or impost moulding, and supporting another arcade of plain arches, corresponding with that below, and opening to a gallery which occupies the space immediately over the side-aisles. It has already been stated that the aisles are taken out of the thickness of the wall, and they have twelve square pilasters projecting from it, corresponding with the number of columns; each pilaster being terminated with a chamfered moulding, and connected with its corresponding column by a plain arch, rising perpendicularly from its impost, and terminating with a semicircular head. A plain arcade, of deeply-recessed arches, extends along the wall round the interior, between the pilasters, in which are inserted, on the south side, and round the east end, a corresponding number of semicircular-headed windows; and light is also admitted to the gallery by a similar number above; but these, though corresponding in character, are of much smaller dimensions."

This Chapel, with its gallery, occupies the entire space from the second floor to the roof, and the vaulting of its centre is semicircular and coved at the East end; that of the gallery semicircular; and that of the aisles composed of two intersecting semicircles, with the groining or hips formed by hand. The floor, which is now boarded, was formerly of a thick greyish-coloured cement, of a very hard substance, and polished surface; and, from some remains of it which have been discovered, it appears to have been divided by lines into regular figures, to resemble stone. The floor of the gallery is also at present boarded, but was formerly of square tiles, and it was not till within these few years that these have been entirely removed.

This Chapel, which may justly be said to exhibit one of the finest and most perfect specimens of the Norman style of Architecture now extant in this Country, was dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and it is probable that it was anciently used for the private devotions of the



ALNEWICK CASTLE,
Northumberland.

Alnewick Castle,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

PRIOR to the Norman invasion, the Barony of Alnewick, and all its dependencies, with, probably, a fortress on the site of the present CASTLE, were possessed by Gilbert Tyson, a powerful Thane, who was slain fighting for King Harold at the battle of Hastings. He was succeeded by his son William, whose only daughter, Alda, was given in marriage, by William the Conqueror, to Yvo de Vesci, one of the valiant Normans who had attended him into this country. By that chieftain, most probably, was the Castle enlarged and strengthened in the Norman style; for it appears, from the "*Chronica Monasterij de Alnewyke*," copied or extracted from a more ancient manuscript presented to the Library of King's College, Cambridge, by Henry VI. and now preserved in the Harleian Library in the British Museum, that it sustained a remarkable siege from Malcolm III. King of Scotland, who lost his life before its walls, as also did Prince Edward, his eldest son.

On the 12th of July 1174, William, King of Scotland, commonly called the Lion, was taken prisoner near this Castle, but, as it would appear, not whilst besieging it, contrary to what some antiquaries have stated. The event is related in the following terms by Mr. Lingard, in his History of England, from several of our ancient historians: "The northern barons, in order to repress the ravages of the Scots, had assembled at Newcastle. On the morning of the 12th of July they rode towards Alnewick, twenty-four miles in five hours, a considerable distance for men and horses encumbered with armour. The country was covered with a thick mist, which, if it favoured their advance, at the same time concealed the position of the enemy. One of the number advised a retreat, when Bernard de Baliol called out: 'If all return I will go forward. Baliol shall never be reproached with cowardice.' At that moment the sun dissipated the fog; the Castle of Alnewick glittered before them; and on one side in a meadow was seen the King of Scots, tilting with sixty companions. At first he took the strangers for a party of his own men: the English banner convinced him of his mistake. Surprised, but not discouraged, he struck his shield with his lance, and exclaimed: 'Now let us prove who is the truest Knight.' At the first shock his horse was killed: and as he fell to the ground he was made

ALNEWICK CASTLE.

prisoner. The Scottish lords immediately threw down their arms, that they might share the fate of their sovereign; and the victors, with a long train of illustrious captives, returned the same evening to Newcastle."

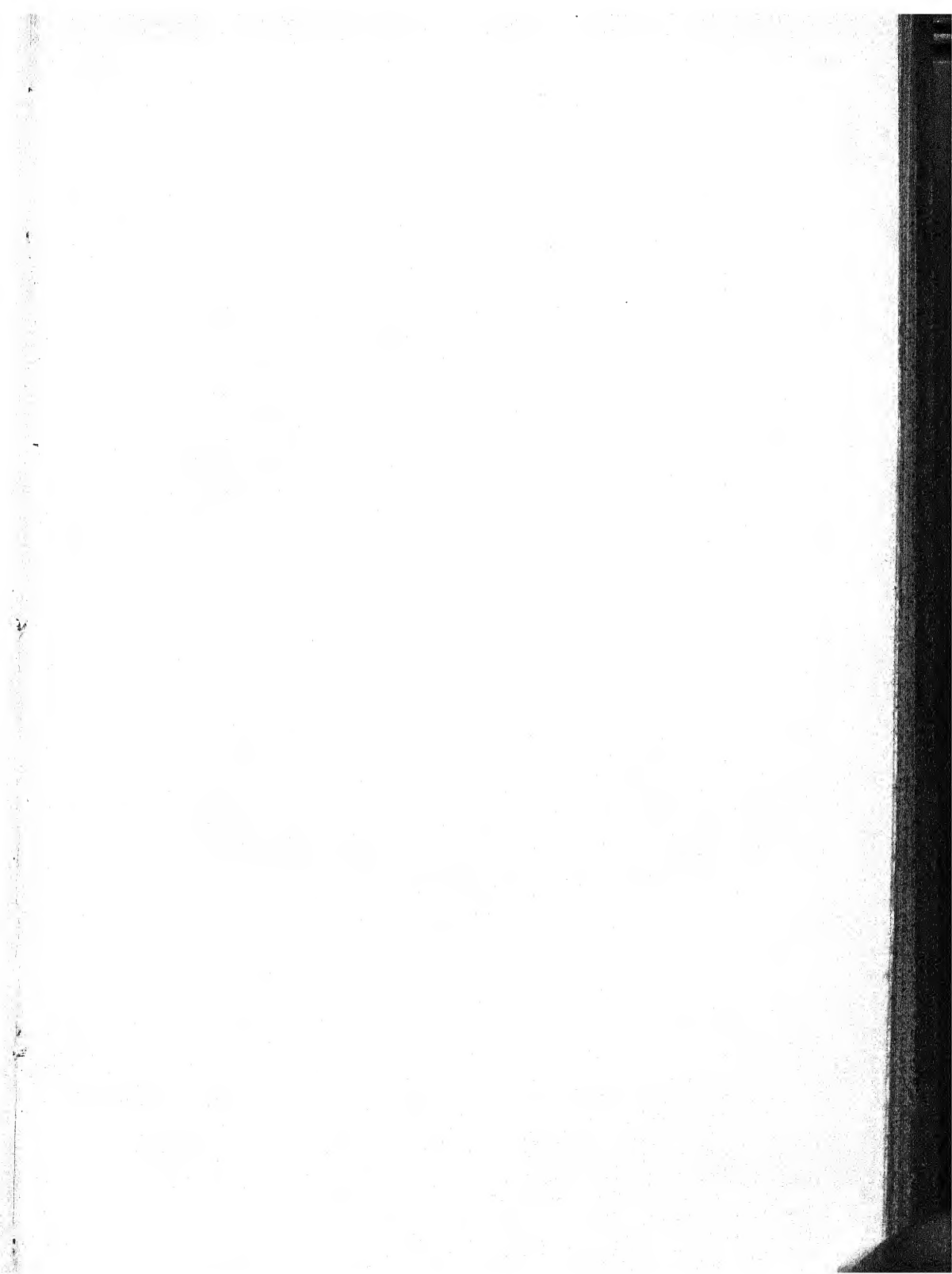
The Barony and Castle of Alnewick continued in the possession of the Lords de Vesci until the twenty-fifth year of Edward I. anno 1297, when Lord William, the last of that title, having no lawful issue, unconditionally enfeoffed in them, by the royal licence, Anthony Beke, Bishop of Durham, and titular patriarch of Jerusalem. In the year 1309 that prelate sold these possessions to Lord Henry de Percy, who subsequently obtained a release of all right and title to them from Sir Gilbert Aton, the heir-at-law, who was the nearest legitimate relation to Lord William de Vesci; and from that time Alnewick Castle became and has continued the great baronial seat of the Percy family.

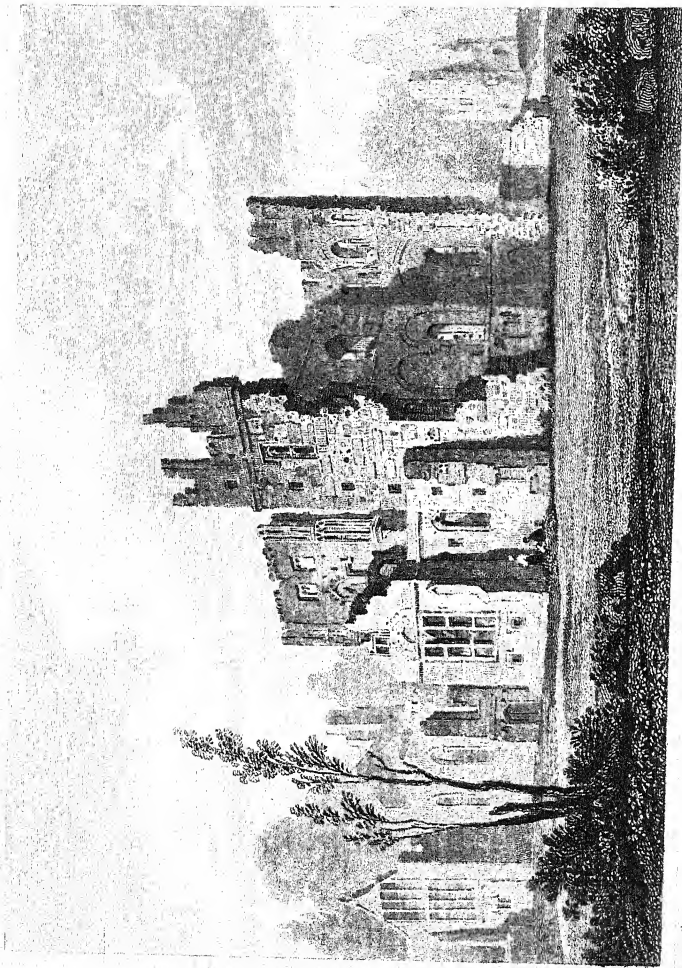
After the battle of Hexham, Edward the Fourth, who had advanced with his army to Durham, dispatched his brother the Earl of Warwick further towards the north, to retake the posts still occupied by Queen Margaret's garrisons; the Earl divided his forces into three bodies, and so laid siege at once to the three Castles of Bamborough, Dunstanborough, and Alnewick. The two former were easily taken, but Alnewick Castle was bravely defended by its French garrison, until the Earl of Angus advanced to their relief with a large body of Scotch cavalry, and, by a dexterous stratagem, withdrew them from the Castle in safety, and marched them into Scotland.

On the death of Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerset, the Percy Baronies devolved to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. who had married the Lady Elizabeth, his Grace's daughter, and thus became Earl of Northumberland, being subsequently raised to the Ducal rank, in the year 1766. Alnewick Castle, which had become reduced to little more than a pile of ruins, was by this nobleman and his consort restored to more than its former splendour; they repaired the remaining Towers, rebuilt those which had sunk into ruin, and replaced the spacious Keep in its original form, not as a fortress, however, but as a mansion; and uniting with the grandeur of an ancient Castle all the magnificence of a modern palace.

Alnewick Castle is situated on an eminence, which rises, by a gentle acclivity, from the south bank of the river Alne, immediately adjacent to the County Town of Alnewick. Its outer walls enclose a space of about five acres, and are flanked by sixteen Towers, which now afford a complete set of offices to the Castle, retaining, in some instances, their original names, and even their ancient use and appropriation.

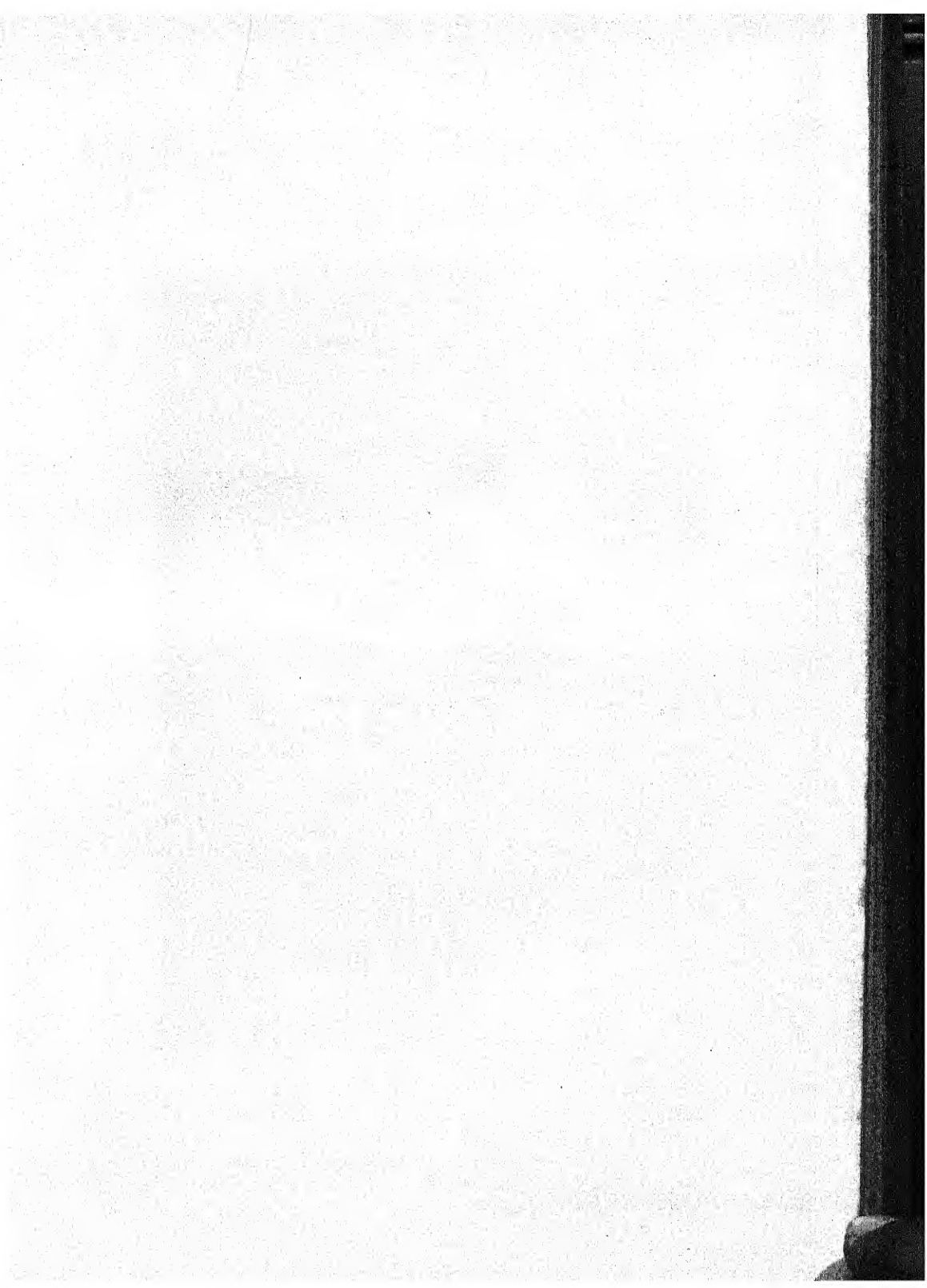
Like many other fortresses in the north of England, and on the Borders, the battlements of this Castle were formerly ornamented with figures of warriors, many of which were restored by the Duke of Northumberland.

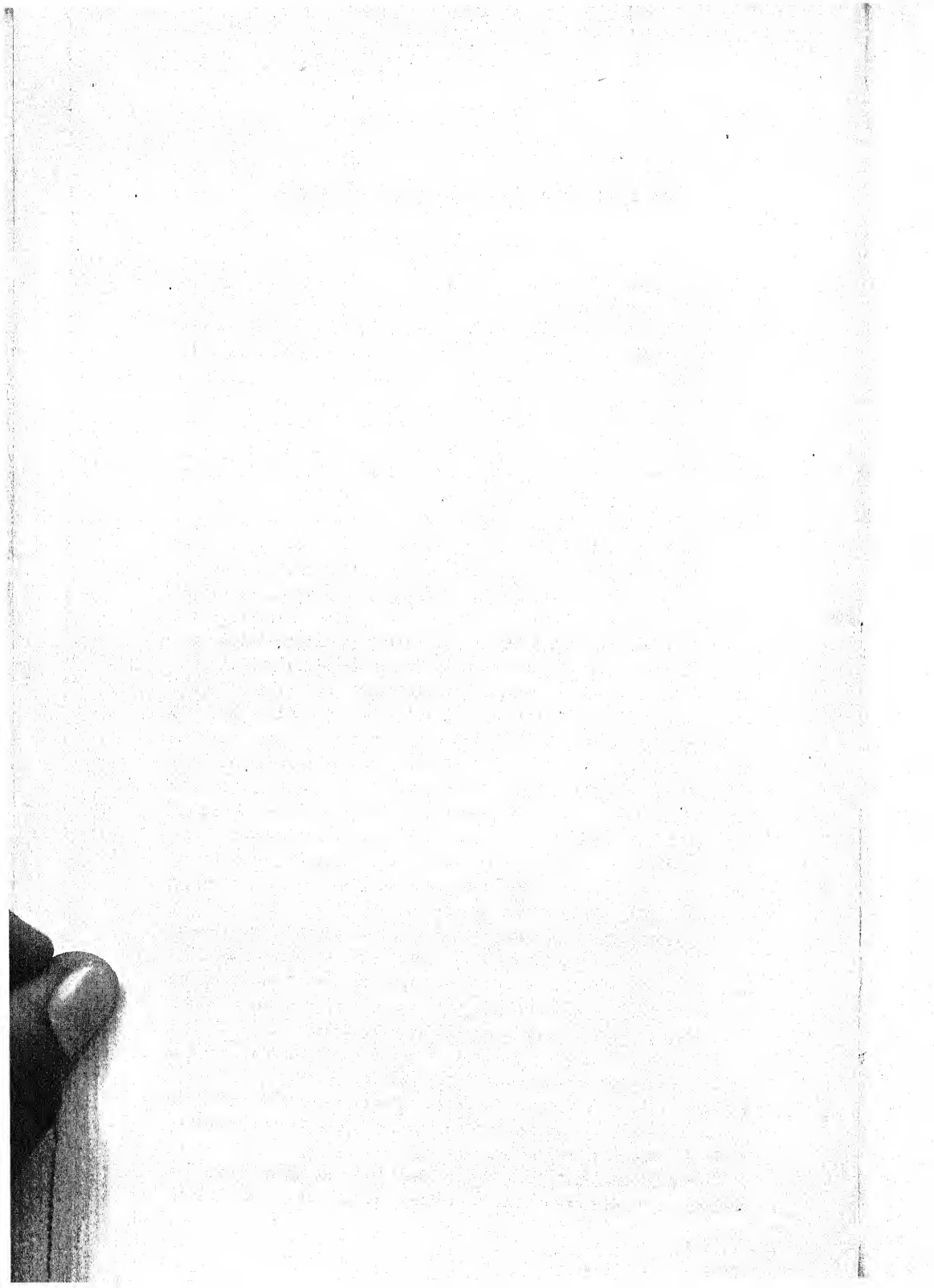




ABBAYE DE LA ZOUCHE.

J. G. Thompson del.





Ashby de la Zouch Castle.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

THE lordship of Ashby, then denominated Ascebi, was held, at the period of the Domesday Survey, by Ivo, under Hugo Grentemaisnil; it soon after became the property of a Norman family named Beaumeis or Belmeis, and thence passed, by the marriage of an heiress, to Alan la Zouch, a descendant of the Earls of Brittany. It was afterwards distinguished from three other places in the county, likewise called Ashby, by the addition of the family name, being usually denominated, henceforward, Ashby de la Zouch. It remained in this family until the death of Hugh Lord Zouch in 1399, when it came into the possession of Sir Hugh Burnell, Knight of the Garter; it was subsequently held under the Beaumonts, by the Butlers, Earls of Ormond and Wiltshire, and devolved to the Crown on the attainder of the representatives of both those families in 1461. In the course of the same year, this manor, with others, was granted to Sir William Hastings, Knt. so celebrated in the history of the eventful period at which he lived, by the title of Lord Hastings, which was conferred upon him by King Edward IV. The numerous honours and possessions with which this nobleman was rewarded, for his firm attachment to King Edward, and the high favour with which he was regarded by that monarch, are well known. By letters patent, bearing date at Nottingham, April 17, 1474, he received licence to enclose and impark three thousand acres of land and wood in Ashby de la Zouch, of his demesne lands there; two thousand acres of land and wood, with the appurtenances, in Bagworth and Thornton, of his demesne lands there; and two thousand acres of land and wood, with the appurtenances, in Kirby, of his demesne lands there; together with free warren within them all. By the same letters patent he was licenced to erect, new-build, and fortify, houses, with lime and stone, in the above manors of Bagworth, Thornton, and Kirby, which were all in Leicestershire, as well as at this his manor of Ashby de la Zouch, and also at his manor of Slingsby in Yorkshire.

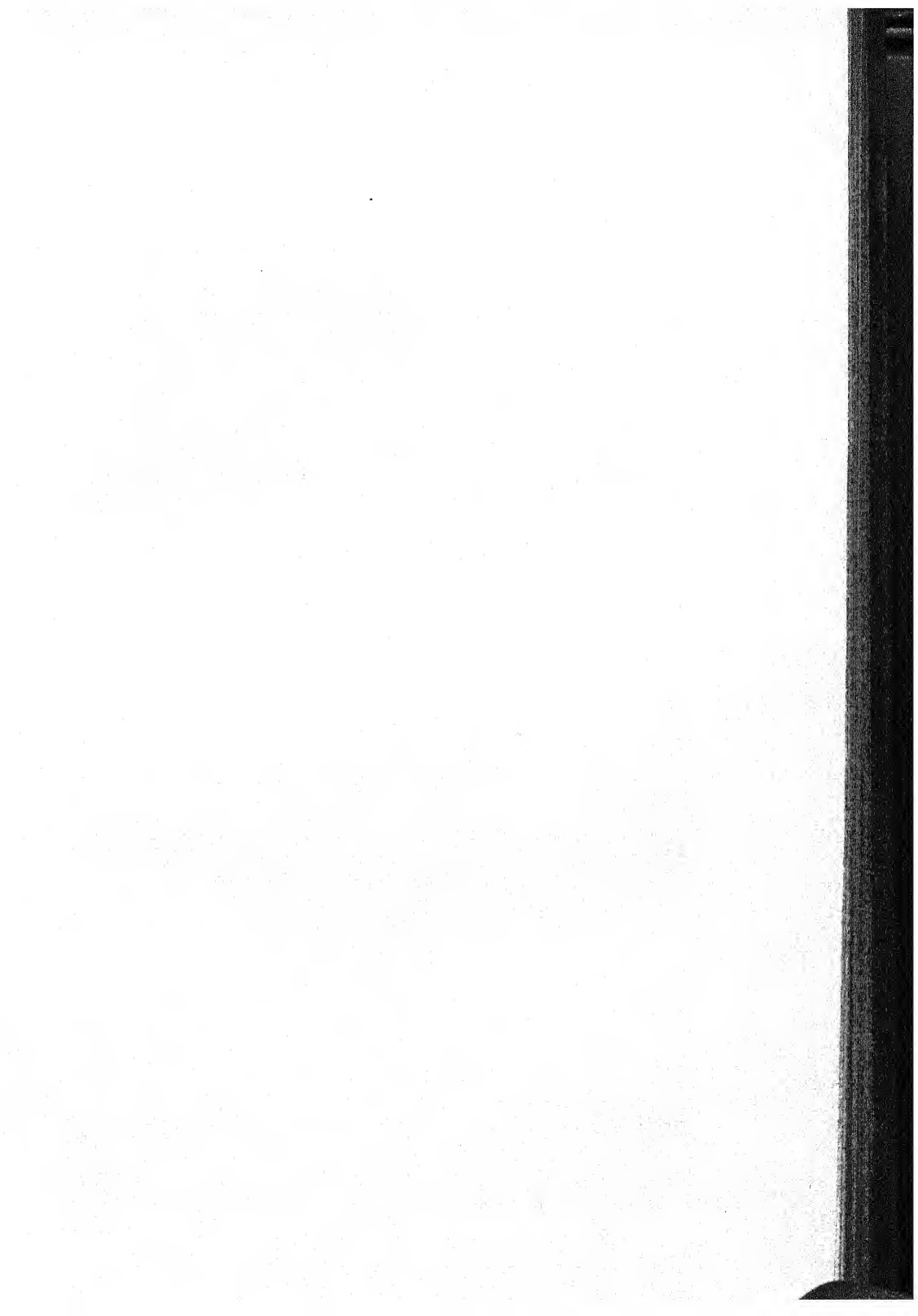
While Lord Hastings was engaged in erecting, in pursuance of this grant, his castellated mansion at Ashby de la Zouch, he is said to have despoiled Belvoir Castle, and the Manor House at Stoke Dawbeney in Rutlandshire (both mansions of the Lord Ross), and to have employed some of the materials of them here.

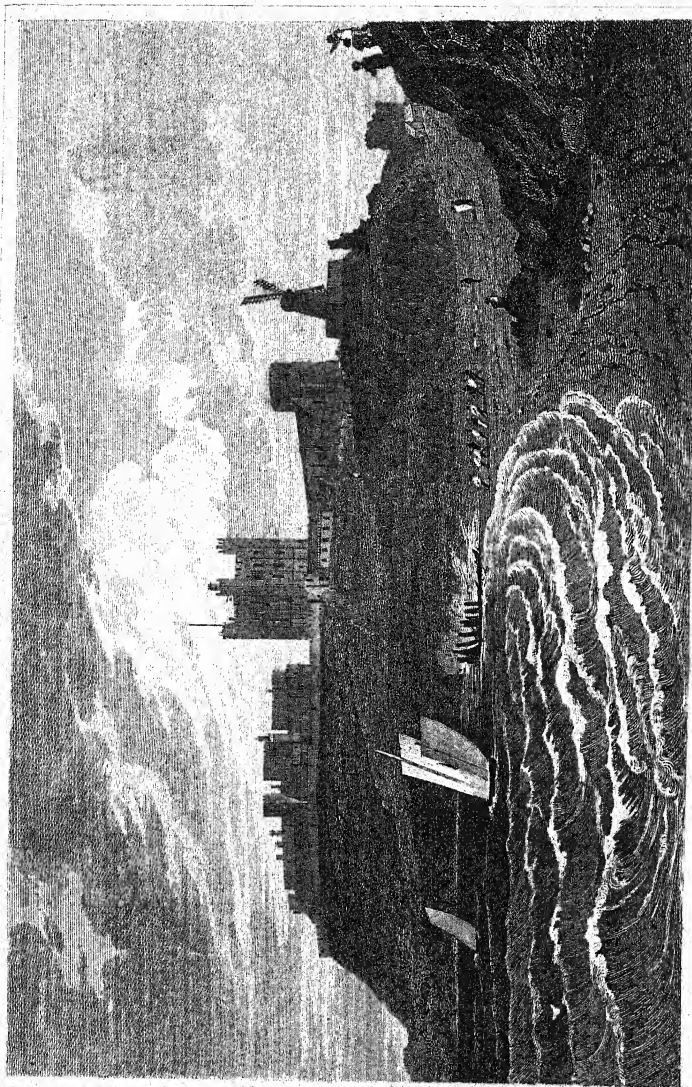
The situation of Lord Hastings' "noble house at Ashby," says Mr. Nichols, in his History of Leicestershire, evidently from some old de-

scription, "was at the south side of the town, on a rising ground, having three large parks adjoining thereto; the Great Park, which was ten miles in compass; Preston Park, for fallow deer and the Little Park, on the back side of the house, for red deer; all which were very well stored with wood. The house itself consisted of mixed building, brick and stone, the rooms therein being large and magnificent; and, adjoining thereto, a fair chapel, scarcely to be equalled by any private one, those in the Universities excepted. But that which was the greatest ornament was two stately large towers, built of Ashler stone, covered with lead, and embattled; which towers stand back and towards the garden, on the south and south-west side of the house; as it should seem, and by tradition has been told, built in such a figure that two more might be placed at convenient distance to equal them; the greater of these being an entire house of itself, consisting of a large hall, great chambers, bed-chambers, kitchen, cellar, and of all other offices. The other, much less, and standing westward, was an entire kitchen, of so large a dimension as is scarcely to be paralleled, over which were divers fine rooms; this was called the Kitchen Tower." The remains of both the towers here described are represented in the annexed engraving; the Kitchen Tower on the right, forming the most prominent object, and the other at a little distance behind, and nearly in the centre of the view.

It is unnecessary to recount the circumstances attending the death of Lord Hastings; he was beheaded in 1483, by command of the Protector, Richard Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III.; the enjoyment of the possessions of which he died seised was continued to his widow by a special grant from Richard, after he had ascended the throne in the same year. The manor of Ashby continued, henceforward, to be long to the Hastings' family, until the death of Francis Earl of Huntingdon in 1789; when it became the property of Lord Rawdon, afterwards Earl of Moira, and father of the present Marquess of Hastings: he had married the Earl of Huntingdon's sister Elizabeth.

While Mary Queen of Scots was on her journey from Tutbury to Coventry, in November and December 1569, in the joint custody of the Earls of Huntingdon, Shrewsbury, and Hereford, she is said to have sojourned at Ashby Castle for a few days; a room yet remaining is still called her chamber. In 1603, Anne, the Queen of James I. with their son Prince Henry, was entertained here by George Earl of Huntingdon; and the King himself afterwards honoured with a visit here the Earl's grandson and successor Henry. During the Civil Wars, this Castle was garrisoned for King Charles, who took refuge within it on several occasions: it was surrendered to the parliamentary forces in 1645, and was dismantled in 1648. The Duke of Hamilton and the Earl of Cambridge had previously been imprisoned in it by order of the Parliament.

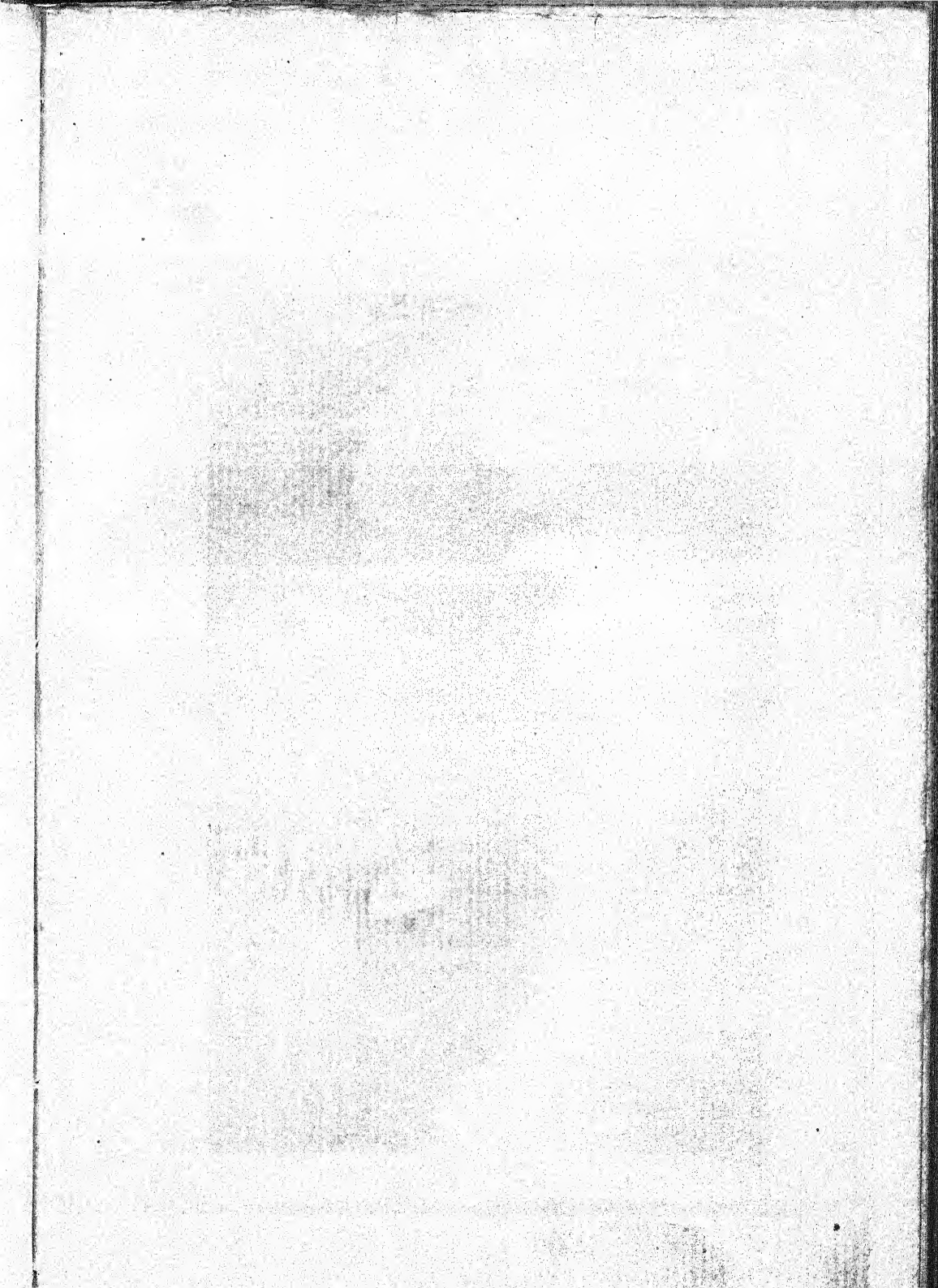




BAMBURGH CASTLE,
Northumberland.

Engraved by W. Daniell.

Drawn by W. Daniell.





Bamborough Castle,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Ye holy towers, that shade the wave-worn steep,
Long may ye rear your aged brows sublime,
Though, hurrying silent by, relentless Time
Assail you, and the winter whirlwinds sweep :
For far from blazing Grandeur's crowded halls,
Here Charity hath fixed her chosen seat,
Oft listening fearful when the wild winds beat
With hollow bodings round your ancient walls :
And Pity, at the dark and stormy hour
Of midnight, when the moon is hid on high,
Keeps her lone watch upon the topmost tower ;
And turns her ear to each expiring cry ;
Blest if her aid some fainting wretch might save,
And snatch him cold and speechless from the wave. BOWLES.

ACCORDING to Matthew of Westminster, and other ancient authorities, BAMBOROUGH CASTLE was originally erected by the Saxon Ida, when he founded the Kingdom of Northumberland, about the middle of the sixth century : he first surrounded it with a pallisade, but subsequently with a wall. Like other fortresses in that warlike age, when, every man being a soldier, no conquest was permanent and no victor secure, it was likewise a city and a royal dwelling-place ; and hence it received the epithet of *Cynelican byrig*, or the Royal City, in addition to its appellation of *Bebbanburh*. In the year 642 Penda, the ferocious tyrant of Mercia, having slain Oswald the good King of Northumberland, proceeded to ravage his dominions, and, according to the relation of Bede, as stated by Mr. Turner, in his History of the Anglo-Saxons, "finding himself unable to carry the royal city of *Bebbanburh* by storm, he inhumanly resolved to destroy it by fire. He demolished all the villages in its vicinity, and encompassing the place with an immense quantity of the wood and thatch of the ruins, he surrounded the City with an arch of flame. But Providence does not always suffer enormous wickedness to achieve its purposes. The wind, which was raising the fiery shower above the city walls, suddenly shifted. The element of destruction most fatal to man was driven back from its expected prey on those who had let it loose, and the sanguinary besiegers, in panic or in prudence, abandoned the place."

In 705 Alfrid, the peaceful sovereign of Northumberland, was succeeded by his son Osred, who had not attained his ninth year ; and the sceptre being usurped by Edulf, a powerful Lord, the young monarch was secured in *Bebbanburh* by his guardian Berthfrid, where they were soon besieged by the usurner. His efforts to subdue the place, however,

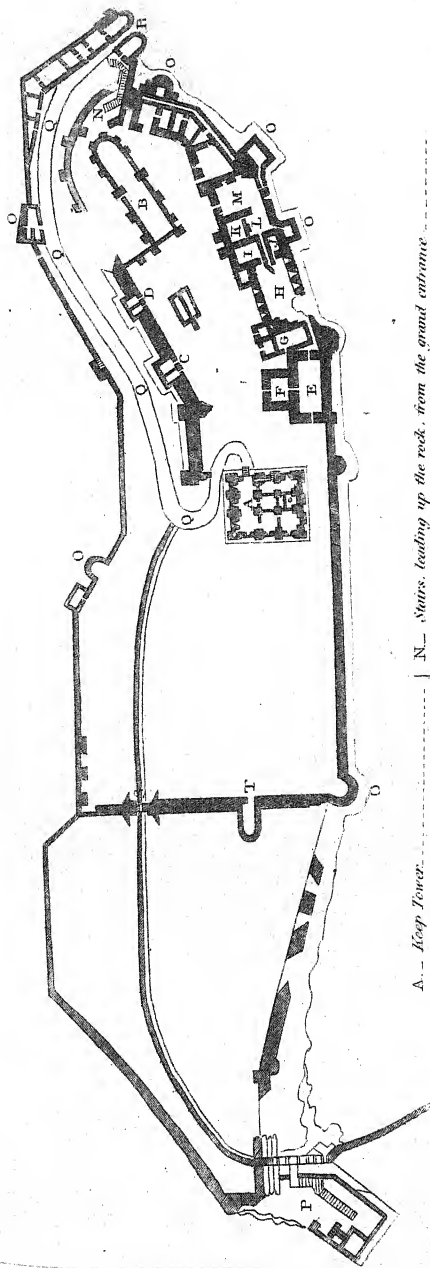
BAMBOROUGH CASTLE.

were ineffectual, and while he remained before the walls, the nobles and people armed in defence of Osred, and advanced towards the fortress. Edulf was compelled to raise the siege in confusion, and Berthfrid, improving this advantage, sallied out in pursuit of him, routed his forces, took him prisoner, and put him to death, in about two months after his revolt. Bamborough appears to have been the metropolis of the Northumbrian Kingdom, and it was the scene of several other remarkable events, in the History of the Heptarchy, as well as in that of England in general, under the Saxon monarchs: in 933, and again in 1015, it was taken and pillaged by the Danes.

The following account of Bamborough Castle, under one of its Saxon appellations, is given by Roger de Hoveden, who, though he composed his Annals at the latter end of the twelfth century, appears to have described this fortress-city as it existed in the Saxon times. "Bebba is an exceedingly strong city, not very large, but including about two or three acres, having one entrance hollowed out and raised with steps in a surprising manner, and on the top of the hill a beautiful church, and to the west, at the top, a fountain adorned with extraordinary workmanship, sweet to the taste and most clear to the eye."

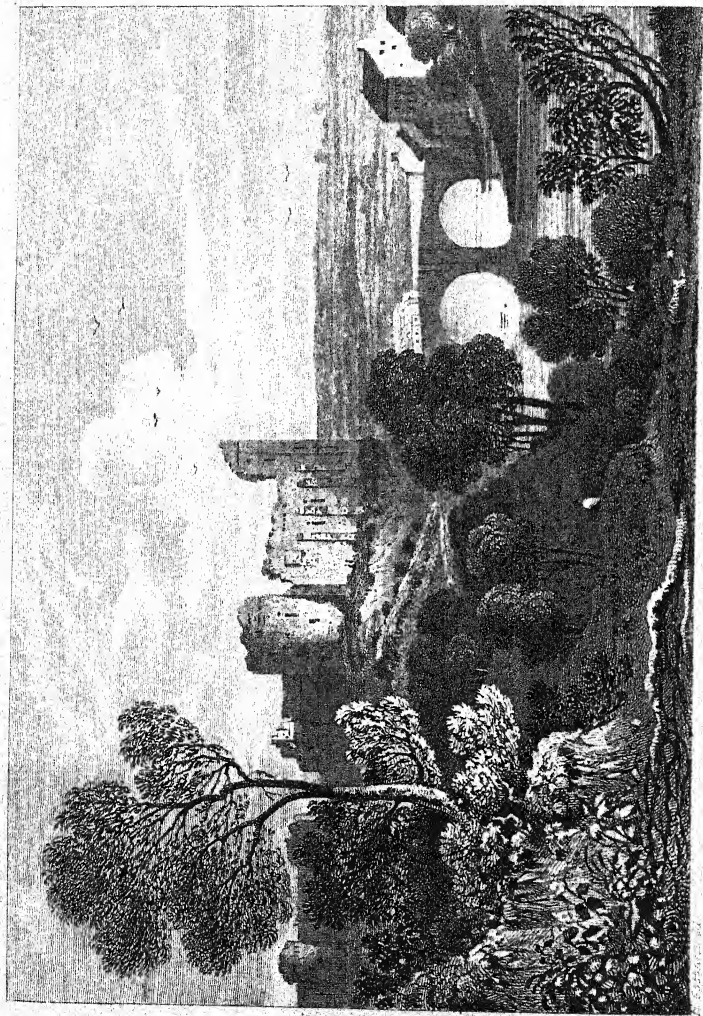
When Robert de Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, had conspired to depose William Rufus in 1095, he was besieged here by that sovereign, who was obliged to turn the siege into a blockade, and to erect a fortress in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of preventing the other conspirators from affording succours to the Castle. The Earl, leaving Bamborough, attended only by thirty horsemen, in expectation of obtaining possession of Newcastle, was made prisoner and delivered up to the King, but the Castle was still vigorously defended by his lady, with his kinsman and lieutenant Morel. Rufus, wearied with this protraction of the siege, led forth his prisoner to the foot of the walls, and threatened to deprive him of sight on the spot unless the garrison surrendered. Morel accordingly capitulated, and the Earl was imprisoned in Windsor Castle, where he remained for thirty years, until his death. In the following reign the charge of Bamborough Castle was entrusted to Eustace Fitz-John; but he was deprived of it in that of Stephen, on account of his attachment to the Empress Matilda. Fitz-John then assembled his baronial forces, and joined the Scottish invaders of the county, in conjunction with whom he laid siege to the Castle, of which, however, they were only able to force an outwork. In the 16th year of Henry II. anno 1170, this fortress appears to have received some additional fortifications; among the miscellaneous amercements cited in Madox's History of the Exchequer, is that of "William, son of Waldef, for refusing to help in the King's Works of Baenburgh Castle." It is the opinion of some writers that the Keep was erected at this period, while others consider it to be of much greater antiquity.

Bombardier Castle.

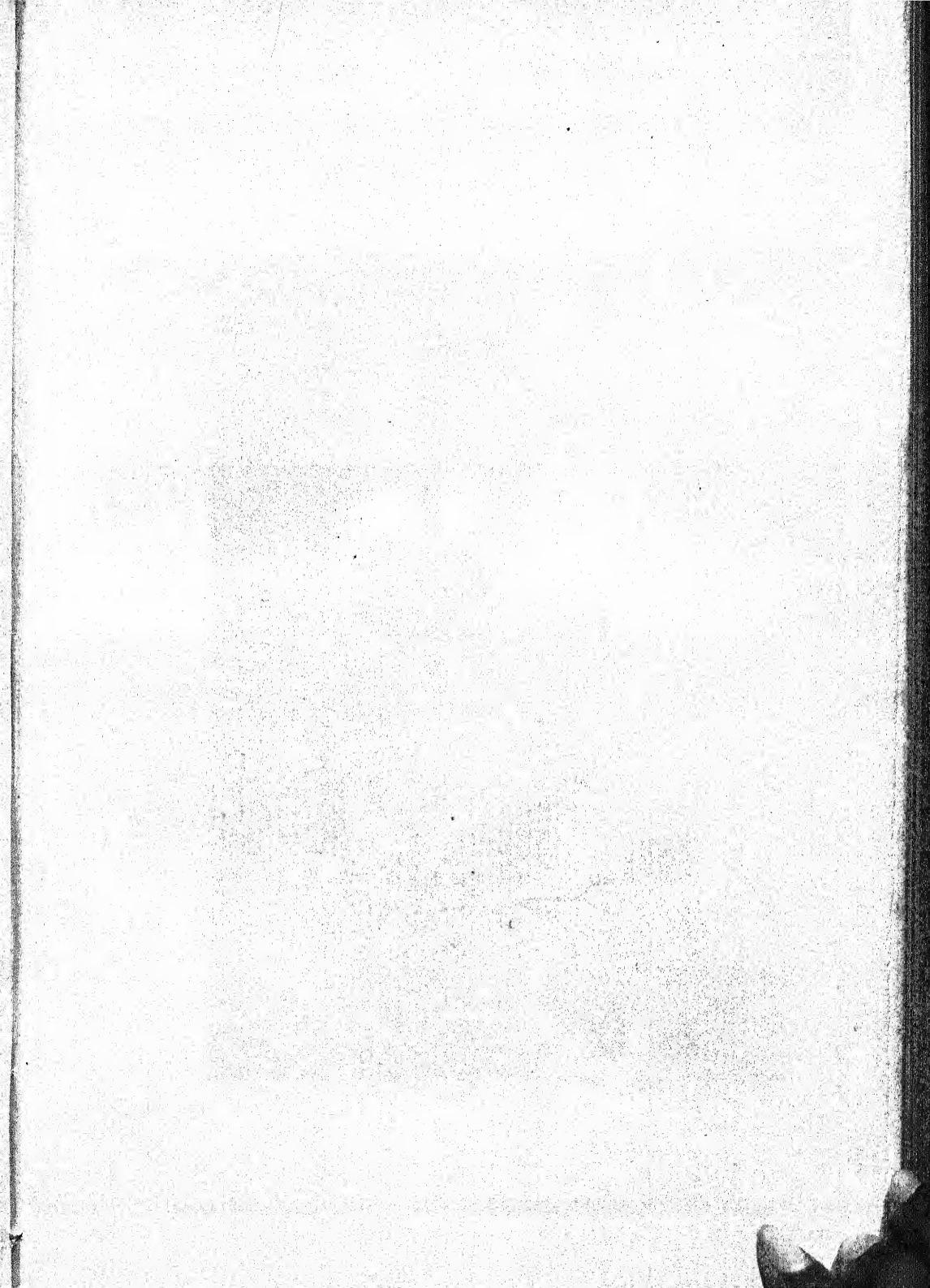


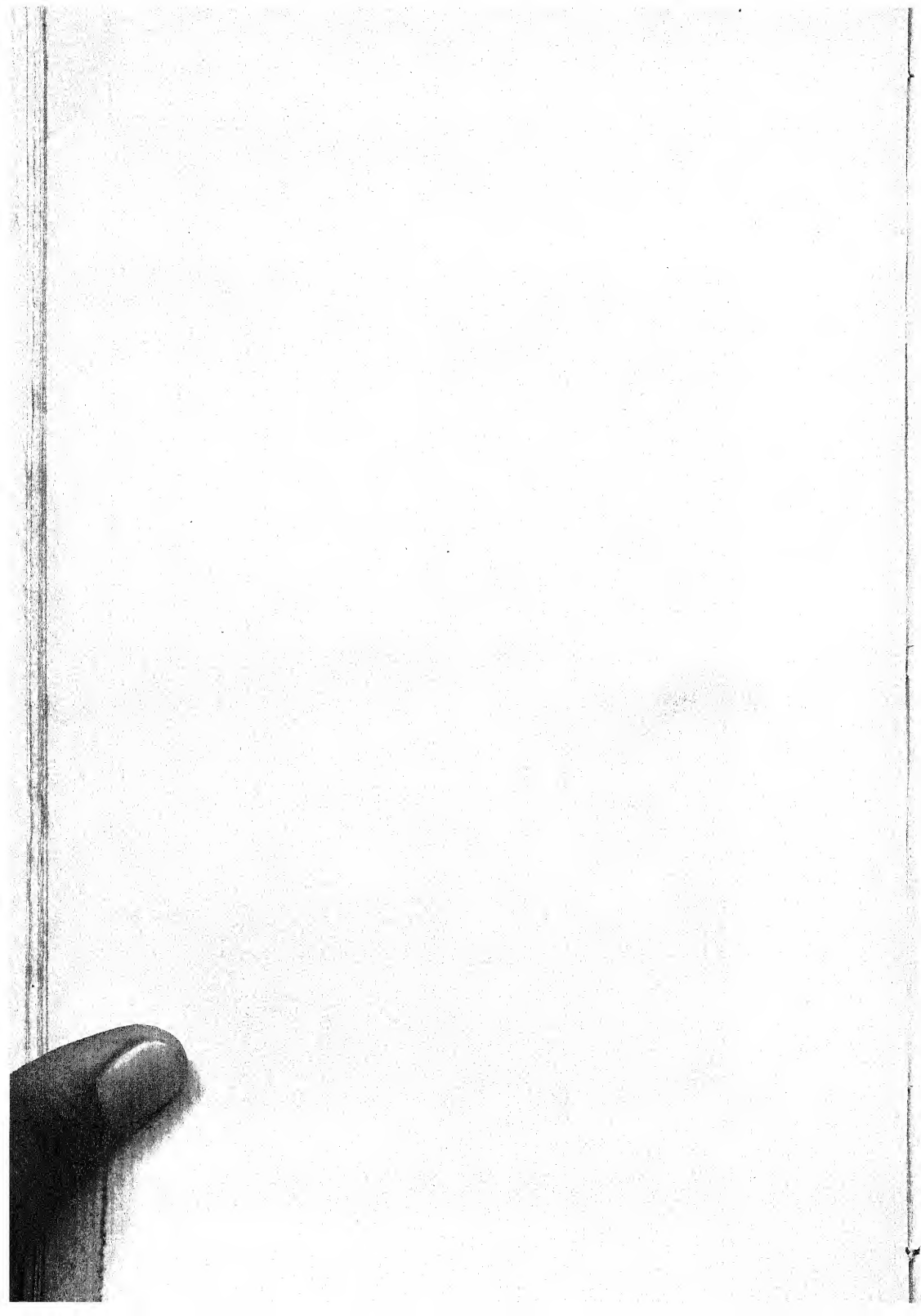
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|---|---|
| A. — Keep Tower. | N. — Stairs, leading up the rock, from the ground entrance to the inner hallum. |
| B. — Chapel. | O.O. Towers. |
| C.D. Towers, to protect the Inner Hallum. | P. — Great central Pastern, & descent towards the Sea Shore. |
| E.F.G. Raising and Guard Rooms. | Q.Q. Sort of covered way leading from the ground entrance to the Keep. |
| H. — Great Hall. | R. — Grand Entrance. |
| I. — Battery. | S. — Inner Pastern, Gate. |
| J. — Wine Cellar. | T. — A Pastern Tower. |
| K.L.M. Kitchen and Offices. | |

Scale: 0 50 100 200 300 400 500



HARRIET CASTLE.
Windsor.





Barnard Castle,

DURHAM.

Now the Percy's crescent is set in night,
And the Northern bull the seas has ta'en,
And the sheaf of arrows is keen and bright,
And Barnard's walls are hard to gain.

OLD BALLAD.

THE town of Barnard Castle, or Castle Barnard, arose soon after the Norman Conquest, and derived its distinctive name from the fortress erected there by Barnard Baliol, the eldest son of Guy Baliol, who came into England with the Conqueror, and on whom his successor Rufus, about the year 1093, bestowed the domains of Teesdale and Marwood, to the latter of which Barnard belongs.

The Lordship of Barnard became a chief object of contention in the disputes between Edward the First and that haughty and ambitious prelate, Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham. "The See had been considerably enriched," Mr Surtees observes, in his history of the County, "by the forfeitures of the two powerful houses of Bruce and Baliol, the rival competitors for the Scottish Crown. From the latter had been derived the strong fortress and extensive domain of Castle Barnard, under which several of the principal estates in the County were held by military service."

These important possessions were eventually severed from the Palatinate, and bestowed on Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, from whose heirs they descended to the Nevilles, and on their forfeiture in the reign of Elizabeth, were again seized by the Crown. The Manor and Castle were thenceforward alternately in the hands of the Crown and of various nobles and others, until about the year 1629, when they were purchased by an ancestor of the present Earl of Darlington, of whose possessions they now form a part.

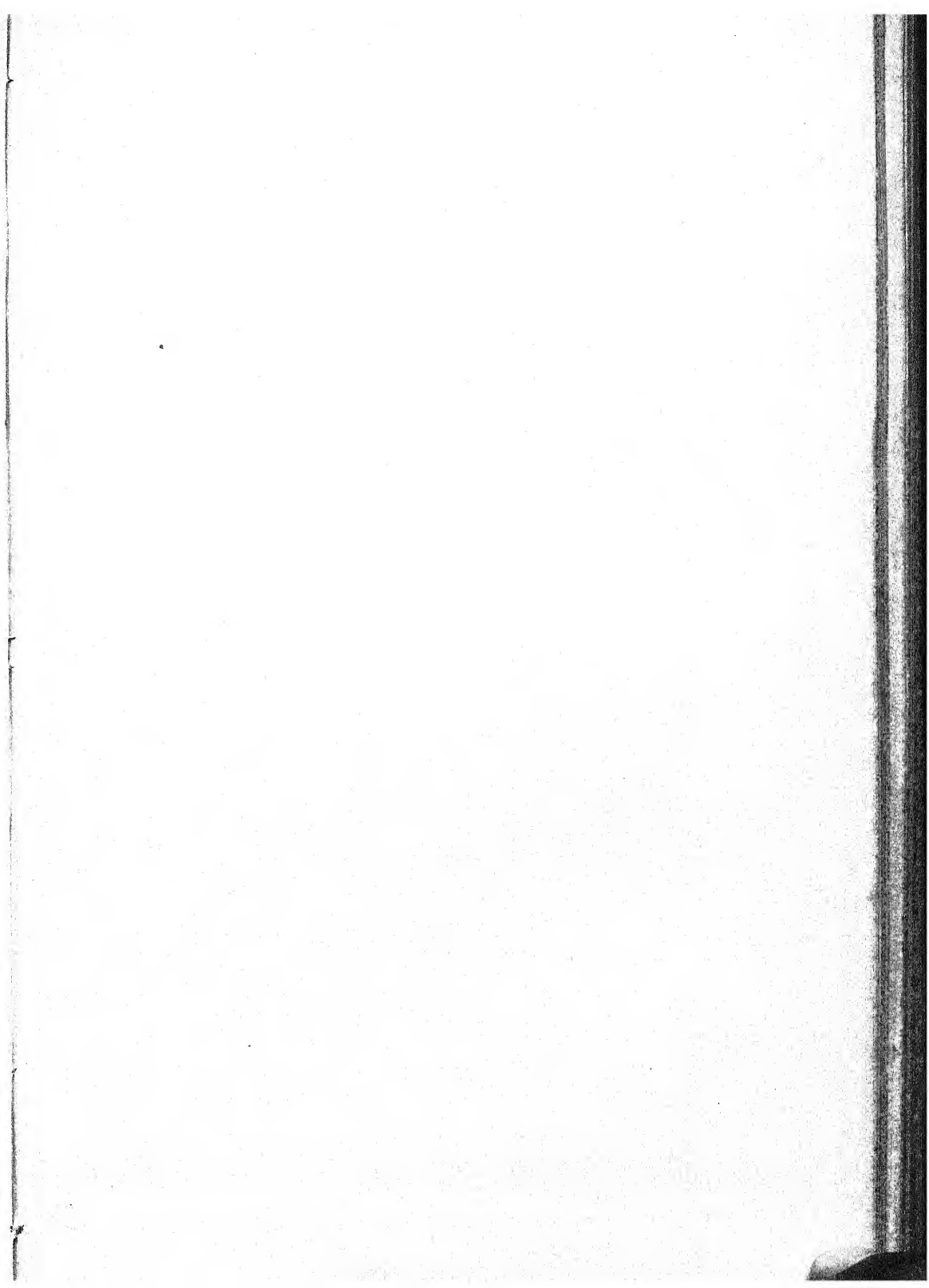
The remains of Barnard Castle cover about six acres and three quarters of ground; the parts of chief strength stand on the brink of a steep rock, about eighty feet perpendicular above the Tees, on the north-west corner of the principal area, commanding a most beautiful prospect up the river. It is not possible to form any competent idea, from the present ruins, what this fortress was in its original state, or greatest strength; it was inclosed from the town by a strong and high wall, with one gateway from the present market-place, and another to the north, from the adjoining grounds called the Flatts. The area entered by the former does not appear to have had any communication with the interior

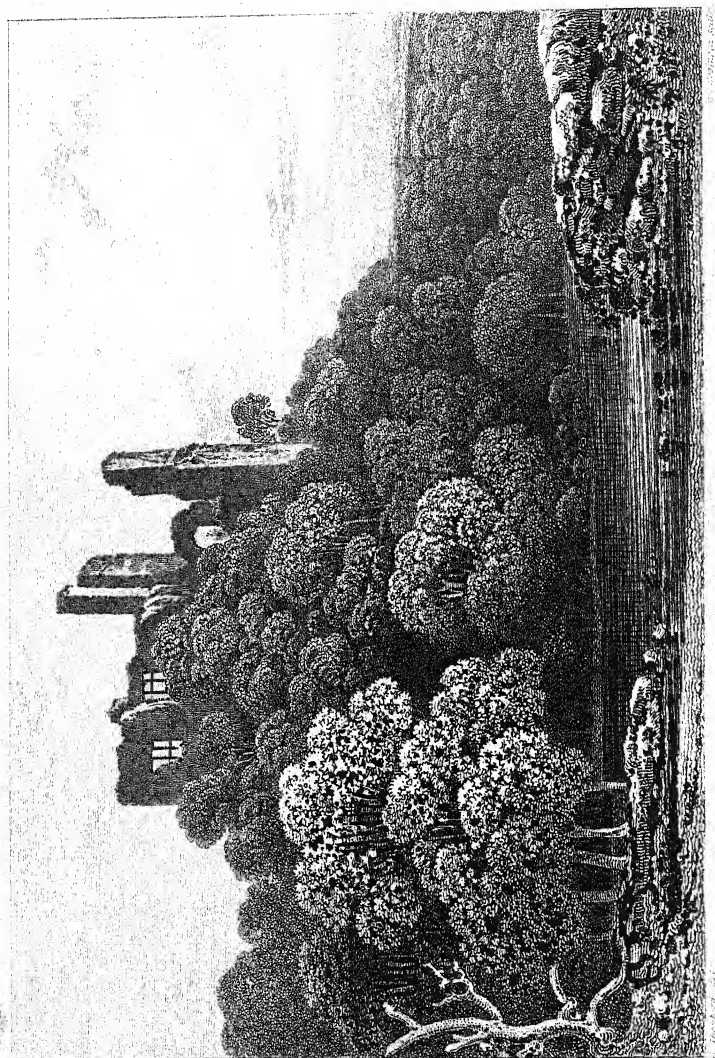
BARNARD CASTLE.

of the works, but it probably contained the Chapel; it is separated from the interior buildings by a deep fosse, which surrounds them. This area is fenced with a high wall along the edge of the rocks, behind Brig-gate or Bridgegate-street. In all this length of wall there appears no cantonment, bastion, or turret; if ever it had embrasures, they are now totally gone. To the north the wall has a more ancient and fortified appearance. The gateway to the Flatts opens from a large area to the Roman road, which communicated on one side with the ford, that gave name to the village on the Yorkshire side of the river, called Street-ford, now corrupted to Stratford; and with the road to Street-le-ham and Staindrop on the other side. This area together with that before described, were anciently used to receive the cattle of the adjacent country, in times of invasion and public danger.

The gateway last-mentioned is defended by a semicircular tower or demi-bastion, and the broken walls exhibit some appearances of maskings and outworks. At a turn of the wall towards the south, there was a tower, which, by its projection, flanked the wall towards the gate; over the fosse was a draw-bridge. In this area are the remains of some edifices, one of which is called Brackenbury's tower, having deep vaults now lying open. The inner works stand on more elevated ground than any within the areas just described, and are surrounded by a dry ditch or covered way, with small gateways through the cross or intersecting walls; this ditch is terminated on one side by a sally-port, commanding the bridge to the west, and perhaps anciently used to scour the pass under the wall, now called Briggate-street; on the north it is terminated by the other sally-port; the covered way almost surrounding the inner fortress. The area in which the chief erections were arranged, is almost circular, and the buildings are of different areas. Towards the second area above described, the walls are of comparatively modern and superior architecture, supported by strong buttresses, and defended by a square turret on the east. On the south the wall is very massive, and has been strengthened by tiers of large oaken beams, disposed at equal distances in the centre of the wall so as to render it firm against battering engines. On each side of the sally-port to the bridge, within the gate, was a demi-bastion, loaded with earth to the top, very strong, and of rough masonry, consisting principally of blue flints. Here are some of the most ancient parts of the Castle, and probably a portion of the works of the Baliols.

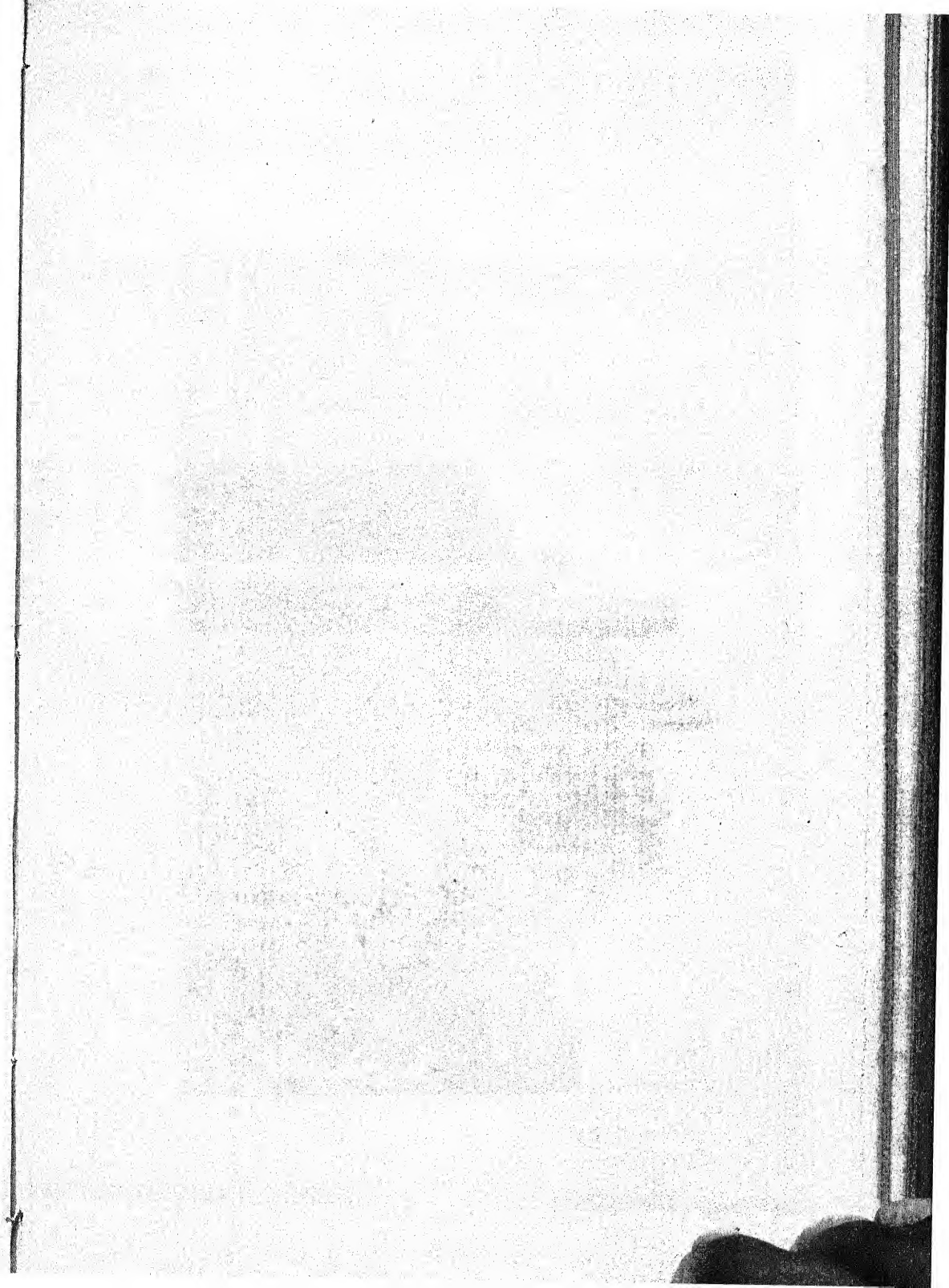
In the western side of this area were the principal apartments for habitation, some of the buildings containing which are six stories high. Adjoining these, and in the north-west angle of the fortress is a circular tower of excellent masonry, with a plain vaulted roof, and measuring within about thirty feet in diameter. The staircases ascending to the upper apartments are contained in the substance of the wall.





BERRY PONTEROY CASTLE.

Devonshire





Berry Pomeroy Castle,

DEVONSHIRE.

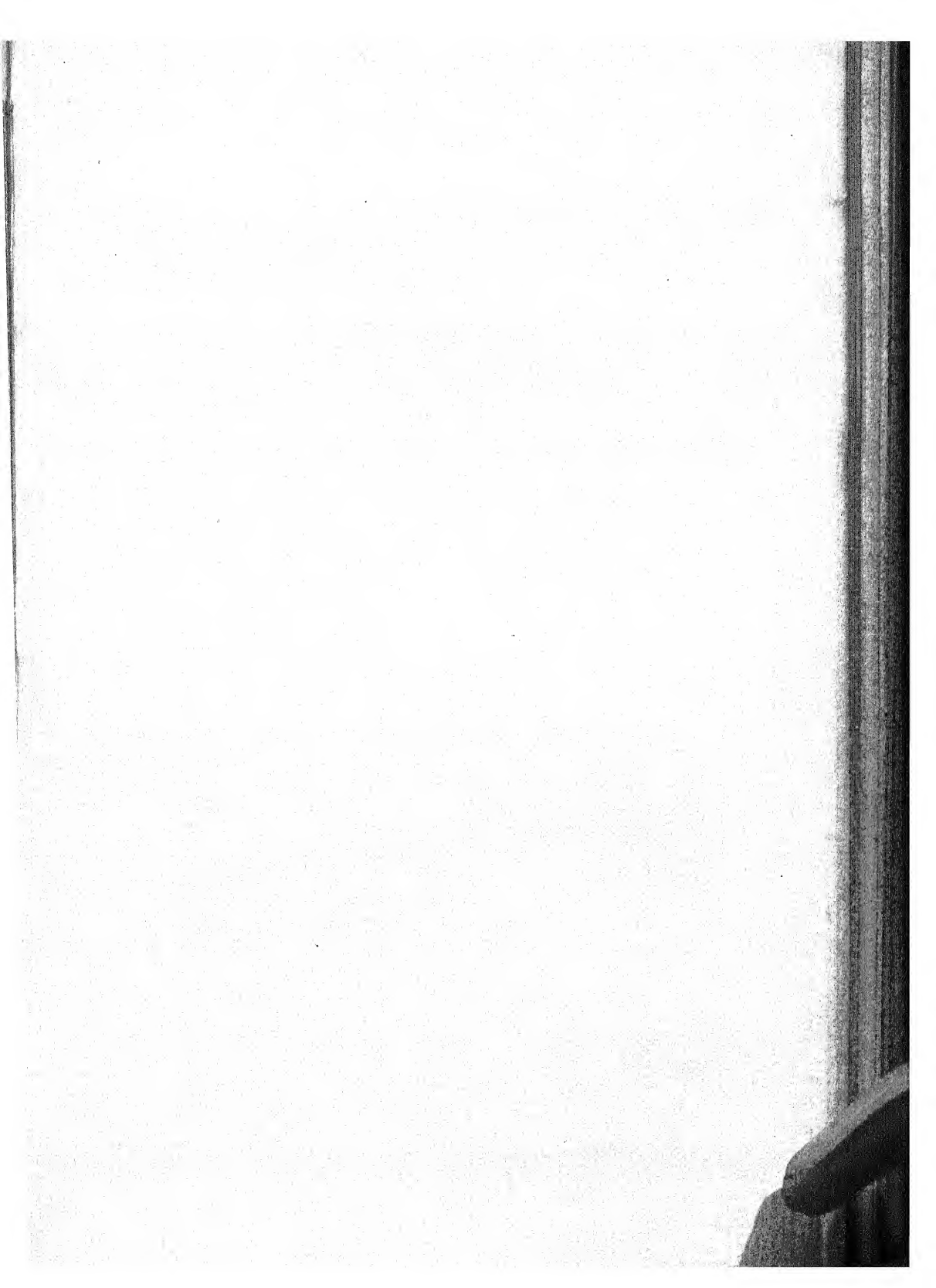
THE story of the triumph of Time, which it has been the duty of this Work so often to repeat, has seldom been more pathetically exemplified, than it is in the relation of the few facts concerning this edifice. Originally built, named, and occupied by a family whose nobility was far beyond that of many a peerage, it was retained by it, almost in a direct line, for nearly five centuries; and then passing, for a very brief period, into the hands of strangers not less illustrious, it flourished for a while with new splendour; but ultimately fell into an untimely and permanent decay.

At the Norman Invasion of Britain, one of the numerous knights who attended on the adventurer William, was called Ralph de Pomerai; and to him the gratitude of his Chief allotted fifty-eight lordships, the most, if not the whole of which were in the county of Devon. On one of these, which perhaps at that time bore only its Anglo-Saxon title of Biry, Bury, or Berry, Sir Ralph erected a Castle, the ruins of which stand in a park of about five hundred acres in extent, and around which the fragments of the ancient stone walls are yet to be traced. Of the size of this edifice the ruins that remain are the only records. The south front, which is yet entire, is about sixty yards in length, surmounted by battlements, and at the western end of it is a castellated gate with towers, bearing the Pomeroy arms cut in granite. This entrance was formerly guarded by a double portcullis; and it measures twelve feet in height, and thirty in length. At the eastern end of the wall is a tower called St. Margaret's, from which many of the Devonshire gentry held their lands. Such was the original, and such is the present state of the Castle of Berry Pomeroy. It is situate in the Hundred of Hayton, about a mile from the Church of Berry, and stands on a rock, on a piece of ground rising from the east and north, over a pleasant rivulet that pours its waters through the deer park, into the Hemms at Little Hemston. After descending uninterrupted through the Pomeroy family until the reign of King Edward VI., the Castle was sold by Sir Thomas Pomeroy to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Lord Great Chamberlain, whose eldest son, Sir Edward Seymour, Knight, once resided here, and in whose descendants the property yet remains. Prince relates this disgraceful alienation with an indignant regret that well becomes the biographer of the Devonshire Worthies. "The last of this name," he says, "that possessed the Castle of Biry, was Sir Thomas Pomeroy, Knight, and a commander in the wars under King Henry VIII. in France. How he and his posterity came to be dis-

BERRY POMEROY CASTLE.

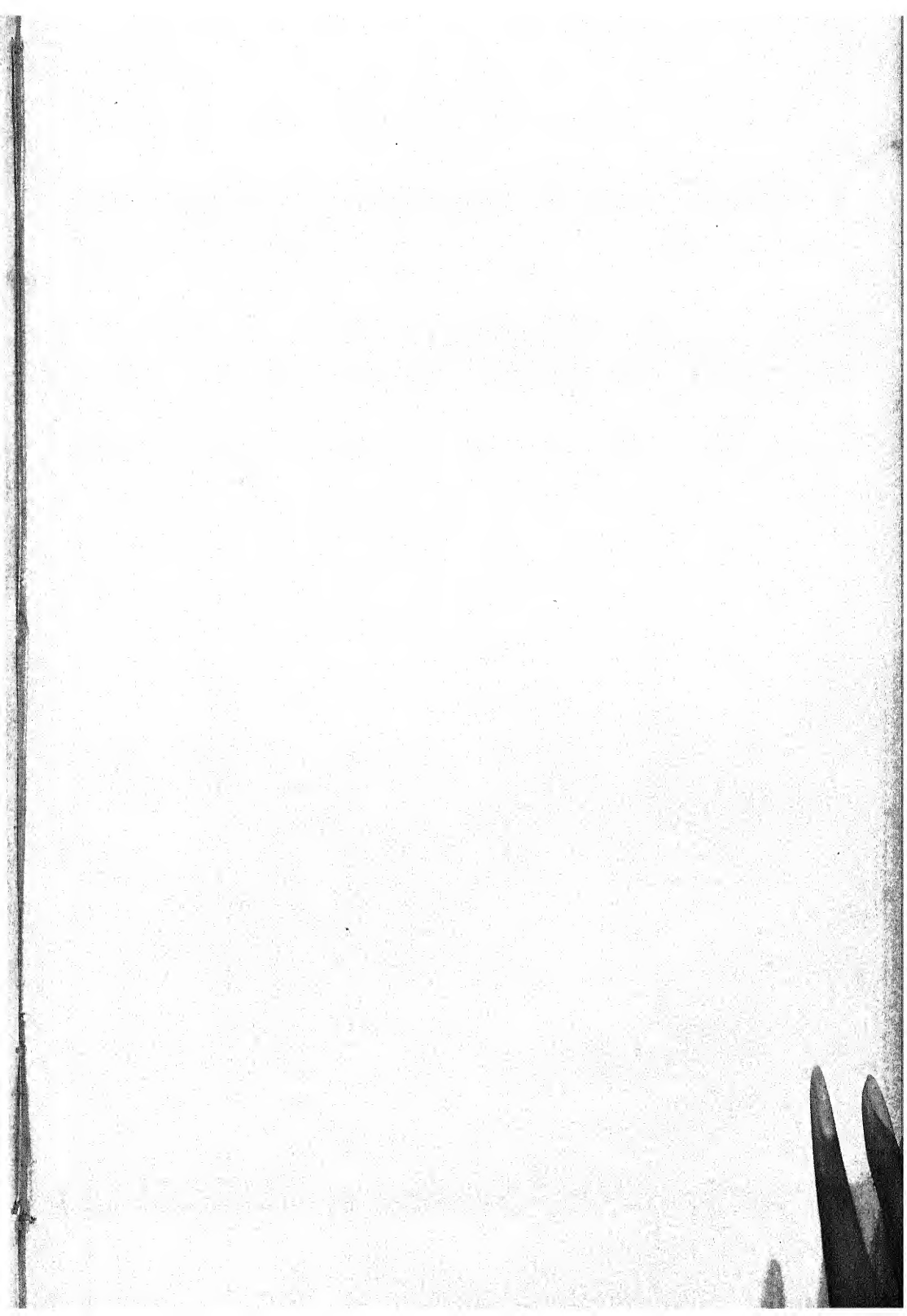
possessed thereof, may be enquired elsewhere." Other writers, however, differently relate the alienation of this property; for they suppose, without much propriety, that as Sir Thomas Pomeroy was deeply engaged in the rebellion of 1549, he made over the Castle and Manor of Berry Pomeroy to the Duke of Somerset, for the preservation of his life. It is not easy to imagine that the Duke had such a power, since he was himself in the Tower at the time of Sir Thomas's attainder; and the conveyance of the estate therefore had either previously taken place, or else came immediately from the Crown.

The Seymours, however, evinced a considerable regard for the Castle of Berry Pomeroy; for within the quadrangle of this ancient edifice, they commenced the erection of a large structure, of which, although the northern and eastern sides only were finished, and the western was never begun, the cost amounted to 20,000*l*. It was intended principally as a Banqueting-house; and the apartments, especially the dining-room, were exceedingly magnificent. The latter, besides being painted, was also enriched with statues and figures carved in alabaster; and the chimney-piece, of great cost and value, was of polished marble curiously engraven. The other rooms, too, were adorned with mouldings and fretwork of marble, so brightly polished, that a distant object was seen reflected in them with all the strength of a mirror. It was commonly reported, that it was "a good day's work for a servant but to open and shut the casements belonging to the building." Leading from the door of the great hall there was a walk as long as the breadth of the ancient court-yard, arched over with free stone, curiously carved, and supported on the side away from the Banqueting-house, by large Corinthian pillars of the same, standing on pedestals, and surmounted by finely-wrought friezes. In the opposite wall of the palace were several seats of free-stone, carved into the form of escallop-shells. Notwithstanding all this, says Prince, after having given such a description of the glories of Berry Pomeroy under the influence of the Seymours, "'tis now demolished, and all this glory lieth in the dust, buried in it's own ruins; there being nothing standing but a few broken walls, which seem to mourn their own approaching funerals." On the 22d of January, 1551-2, the Duke of Somerset was beheaded on Tower-hill; and on May the 6th, 1593, died Sir Edward his eldest son; so that the Castle of Berry Pomeroy remained in an unfinished and neglected state; the same age having witnessed both the rise and the fall of this once noble baronial structure. There are no traces of a siege, but the Castle is said to have been destroyed in the time of the Civil Wars.



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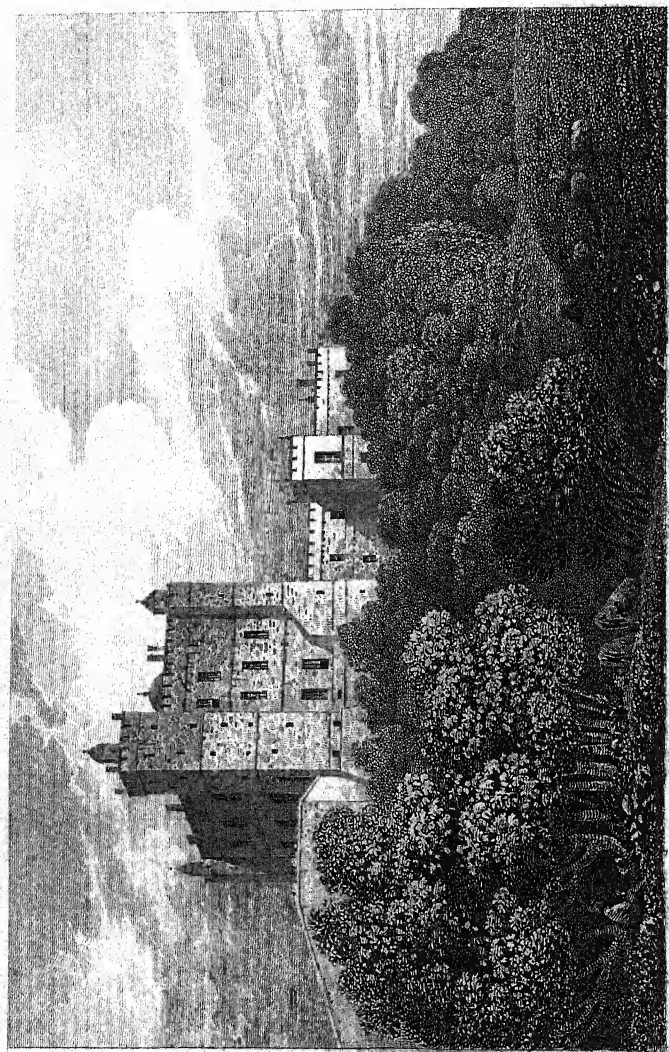
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BODIAM CASTLE.

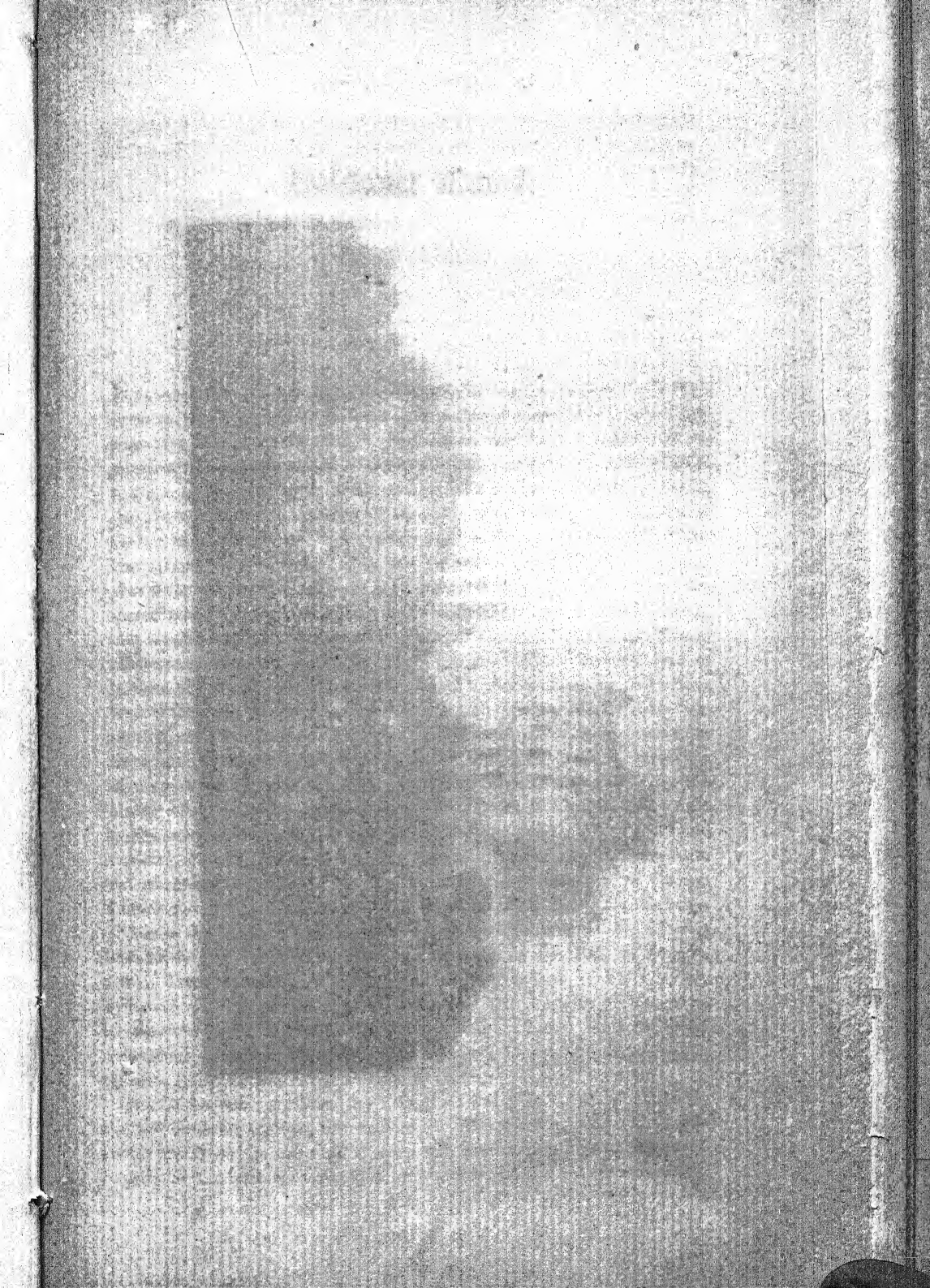
the belief, that this fortress was built by one of the family of Dalingrig, or Dalingruge, which was once of considerable eminence in Sussex. In the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV. it furnished the Knights of the Shire; and in 1435 Richard Dalingrig was Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex. The widow of Sir Richard Dalingrig marrying Sir Thomas Boteler, Knight, and Lord Boteler of Wemme, he held it as her jointure during her life. It subsequently passed, continues Grose, whose account of Bodiam Castle is perhaps the most perfect which has appeared, to Sir Thomas Lewkenor, who married Philippa, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Dalingrig, in 1452; from which family it came to the Earl of Thanet, by whom it was sold to the House of Powell, whence it again passed by sale into the possession of Sir Thomas Webster, with whose descendants it yet remains.

The village of Bodiam or Bodiam, is situate in the Hundred of Staple, Rape of Hastings, and County of Sussex; and the Castle stands a short distance to the east of it, on the bank of the river Rother, which, passing by it, falls into the sea at Rye, about twelve or fifteen miles below the fortress.



BOLSOVER CASTLE.

Derbyshire.





Bolsover Castle,

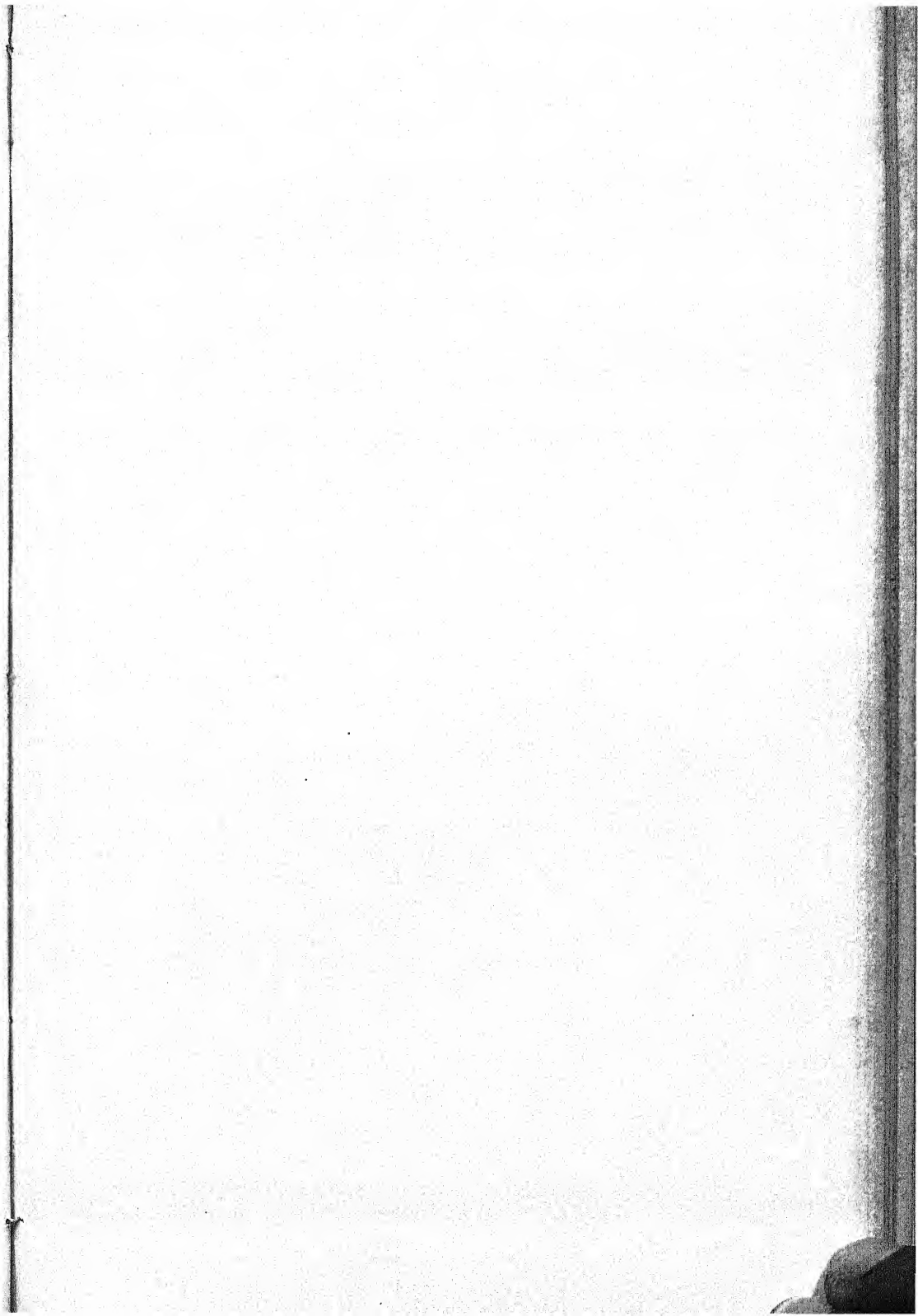
DERBYSHIRE.

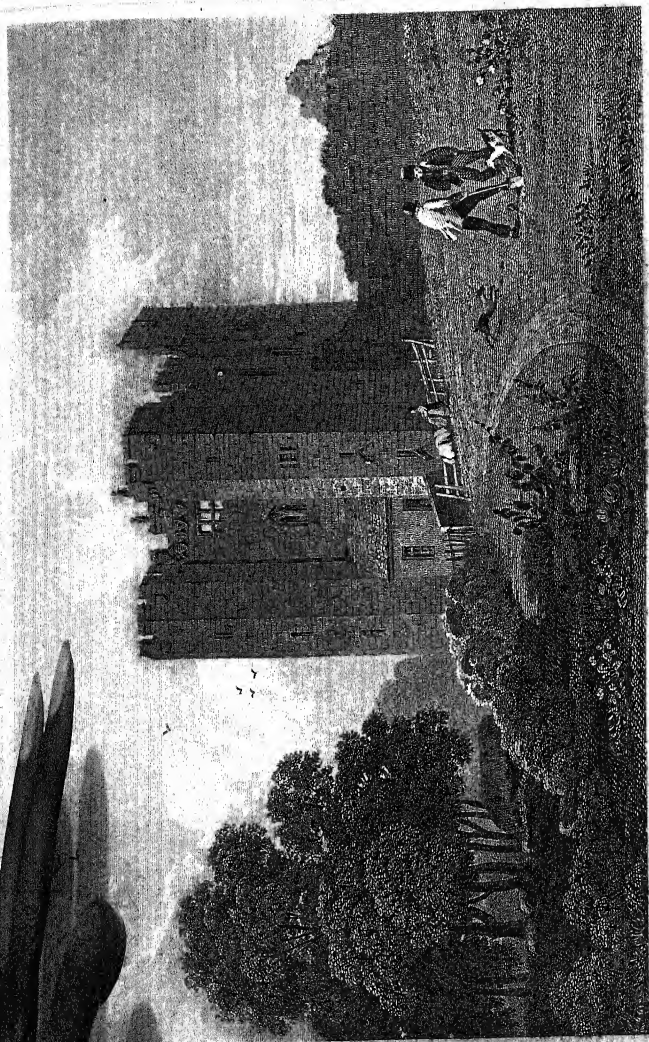
BOLSOVER, at the period of the Norman Survey, belonged to William Peverel, who is supposed to have built a Castle near the spot now occupied by a mansion that was erected about the commencement of the seventeenth century, and is distinguished by the name of BOLSOVER CASTLE. The ancient fortress, passing, with the estates of the Peverels, into the hands of John Earl of Montaigne, was, during the absence of his brother Richard the First, committed to the custody of Richard del Pec. How long it remained in his possession is uncertain; but soon after John's accession to the throne, his favourite, William Briwere, was appointed Governor. Afterwards it was seized by the disaffected Barons, who retained it till the year 1215, when, as appears by the *Chronicle of Dunstaple*, it was re-taken for the King by William Ferrers, Earl of Derby. In the reign of Henry the Third it was granted to John Scot, Earl of Chester, who dying without issue, the manor of Bolsover was allotted, on a partition, to Ada, his fourth sister and coheir, married to Henry de Hastings, Lord Abergavenny; but again became vested in the Crown, through a compulsory exchange. In the reign of Henry the Eighth it was granted to Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, to be held by the service of one knight's fee; but in the thirty-eighth of the same monarch it escheated to the Crown, on the attainder of the Duke's son and successor. Edward the Sixth granted it in fee-farm to George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury; and it continued in his family till the reign of James the First, when it was sold by Earl Gilbert to Sir Charles Cavendish, and the deed enrolled in Chancery on the 20th of August, 1613. Henry, second Duke of Newcastle, grandson of Sir Charles, dying without male issue, this estate became the property of Margaret, his sister, who had married John Hollis, Earl of Clare. They had issue a daughter, married to Harley Earl of Oxford, from whom, by a daughter also, Bolsover was carried to the Bentincks Dukes of Portland.

The Castle was mentioned by Leland as being in ruins in his time, and not the least vestiges are remaining. The building now called the Castle stands on the brow of a steep hill, overlooking a great extent of country, but is nothing more than an ill-contrived and very inconvenient

domestic residence. It was built about the year 1613, by Sir Charles Cavendish, and is a square, lofty, and embattled fabrick of brown stone, having a tower at each angle; that to the north-east is much higher and larger than any of the others. A flight of steps on the east side leads through a passage to the hall (the roof of which is supported on stone pillars), and thence to the only room designed for habitation on this floor. This apartment has an arched ceiling, sustained by a pillar in the centre, round which is a plain circular dining-table. Most of the upper rooms are small, and not numerous: the stairs and ceilings are of stone, and the floors of plaster. In this mansion a superb entertainment was given by William Duke of Newcastle to Charles the First and his Queen, in the year 1633. All the neighbouring gentry were invited to partake in the festival, which was conducted in such a magnificent style that the expenses amounted to nearly £15,000. The scenery and speeches were devised by Ben Jonson. On this occasion the Duke relinquished his seat at Welbeck to the Sovereign and his Court, and resided himself at Bolsover.

This nobleman, who was son and successor to Sir Charles Cavendish, was a very distinguished supporter of the Royal cause, and perhaps suffered a greater deprivation of fortune in its defence than any other person, his losses being computed at nearly £950,000. On the Restoration, he began a very magnificent pile of building at Bolsover, to the west of the old fabrick; but this was never completed, and the outside walls only are now standing. In front was a fine terrace, from which a spacious flight of steps led to the entrance. The proposed extent of this structure may be conceived from the dimensions of the gallery, which was 220 feet in length, and 28 feet wide. At the south end of the garden is a very curious decayed fountain, standing in an octagon reservoir, six feet deep, and ornamented with satyrs, masks, birds, and other figures. On the pedestal is a figure of Venus in alabaster, represented holding wet drapery, and in the action of stepping out of a bath.





Engraved & Printed by W. Woodcut.

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BOTWELL CASTLE,
Northumberland.

Printed by W. Woodcut.



Bothall Castle,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

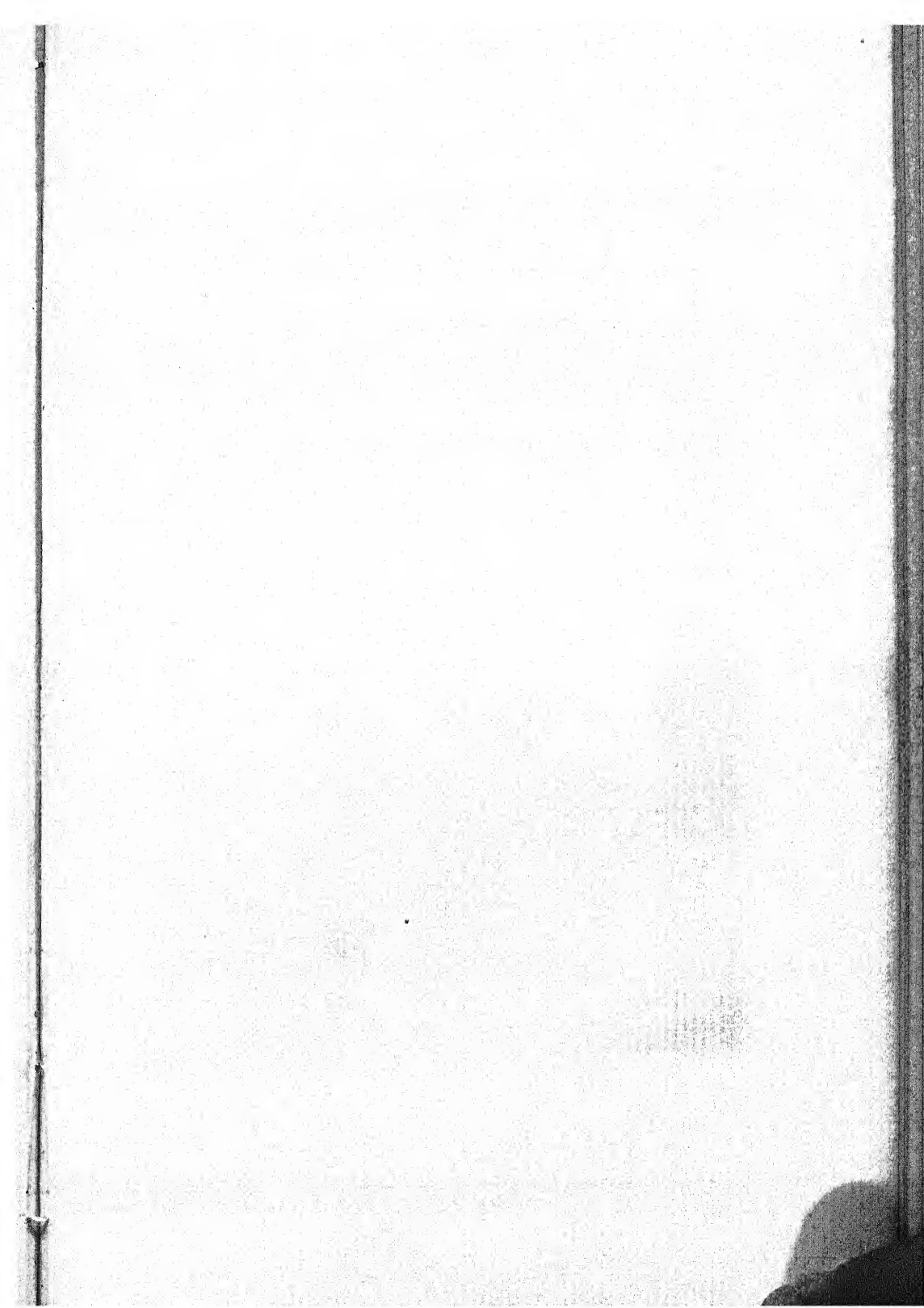
THE remains of BOTHALL CASTLE are situated about three miles east of Morpeth, upon a commanding eminence, which rises in a deep valley, from the north bank of the river Wansbeck. The surrounding scenery is of the most beautiful description; the lofty banks of the river, on the southern side, are clothed with fine hanging woods, through which bold promontories and rocky precipices break forth to the eye in romantic grandeur; while the stream flows with vivacity below, and animates a variety of sweet sylvan prospects which are presented by its banks from Bothall to Morpeth. The lordship of Bothall was the possession, so early as the reign of Henry II. of a younger branch of the Bertrams, Barons of Mitford; and, in the seventeenth year of Edward III., anno 1344, Sir Robert Bertram, according to Dugdale, obtained licence to make a Castle of his manor-house at this delightful spot. His only child, Helen, married Sir Robert Ogle, of Ogle, in this county; and the barony of Bothall continued in the Ogle family for more than two centuries. In 1406 Sir Robert Ogle, son of the above-mentioned, upon the death of David de Holgrave, the last husband of his mother Helen, doing his homage, had livery, or delivery of possession, of the Castle and manor of Bothall, which, being of her inheritance, were held of the King by knight's service in barony; "paying yearly for the Guard of the Castle at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for cornage *cxv. ixd.*" Sir Robert soon afterwards bequeathed the Bothall demesne to his younger son John, whom he surnamed Bertram, after his mother; settling his paternal estates upon his eldest son Robert. He died in 1409, and Sir Robert, his successor, not content with the lands which had been enjoyed by the Ogles, forcibly possessed himself, with the aid of two hundred men, of the Castle and manor of Bothall. "Whereupon complaint being made in Parliament, it was ordered, that a writ should be sent to the Sheriff of Northumberland, to require all those, who then held that castle, to depart thence: and to command the said Robert to appear at Westminster, by a certain day, to make answer to the King for this his misdeemeanour." The result of this citation does not appear, but the only legitimate son of John Bertram died without issue; and the manor of Bothall must then have reverted to the elder branch of the family. It remained in the possession of the Ogles until the death of Cuthbert, seventh and last Lord Ogle, in 1597, when it became the property of Sir Charles Cavendish, afterwards Earl of Ogle and Duke of Newcastle, in right of his wife, who was the second daughter, and subsequently sole heiress, of Lord Cuthbert. In the fourth year of Charles II. this lady obtained special letters patent from that sovereign, under his great seal, declaring her to be Baroness Ogle, of Ogle, in the county of

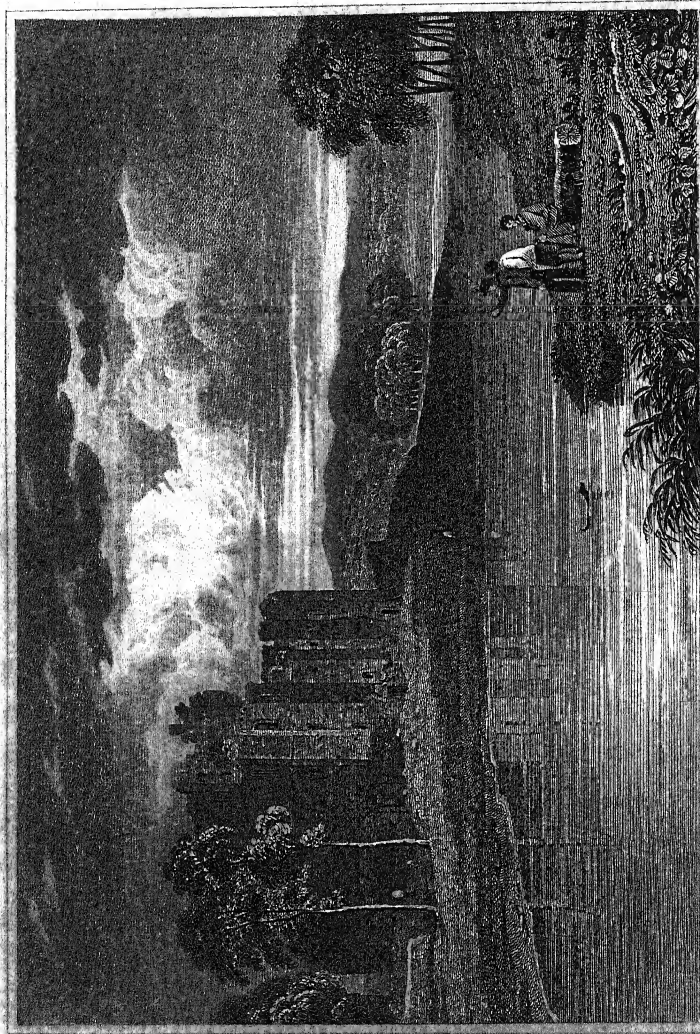
Northumberland, and also ratifying that title of honour to her and her heirs for ever. The Ogle possessions were afterwards transferred from the Cavendish family to that of Holles, and thence to the Harleys; and when Lady Margaret Cavendish Harley married William Duke of Portland in 1734, she conveyed them to that nobleman; in consequence of which the Castle and lordship of Bothall now belong to His Grace the present Duke of Portland.

In June 1576, certain gentlemen, tenants of the manor, were appointed Commissioners to survey the Barony, by Cuthbert Lord Ogle; and the result of their labours is contained in a most beautifully written document, entitled, "The Booke of Bothool Baronrye," which has descended, with the demesne itself, to the Duke of Portland. The following extract from it, respecting the Castle, has been published in the Antiquarian Repertory:—

"To this Manor of Bothoole belongeth ane Castell, in circumference cccclxxxx foote, wharto belongeth ane Castell, greate Chaulmer, parler, vii Bedchaulmers, one galare, Butterie, pantrie, Lardenor, Kitchinge, backhouse, brewhouse, a Stable, an Court called the Yethouse, wharin there is a Prison, a Porter's loge, and diverse fair chaulmeringe, an common stable, and a Towre called Blanke Towre, a Gardine, ane Nurice, Chapel, and an Towre called Ogle's Towre, and Pastrie, with many other prittie Beauldingis here not specified, faire gardinges and Orchettes, wharin growes all kind of Hearbes and Flowres, and fine Apples, Plumbes of all kynde, Peers, Damsellis, Nuttes, Wardens, Cherries to the blacke and reede, Wallnutes, & also Licores, verie fyne, worthe by the yeare xxl."

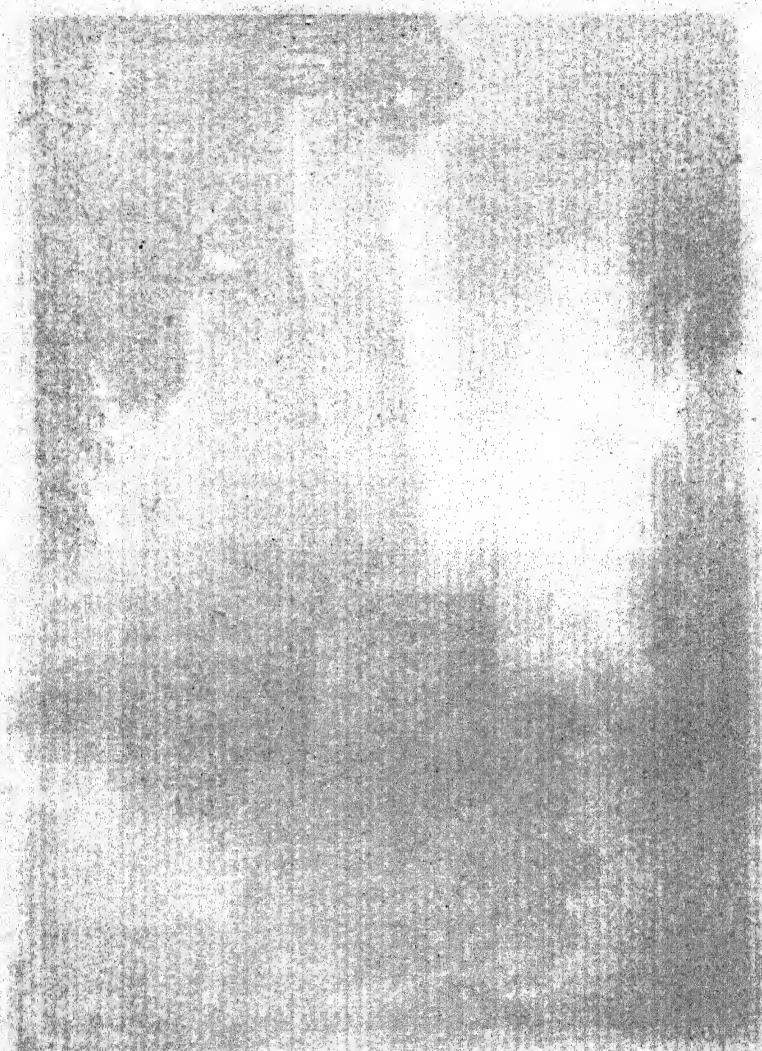
The following account of the remains of Bothall Castle, as they existed about forty-five years since, in a somewhat better state of preservation than at present, is given by Mr. Hutchinson in his "View of Northumberland."—"The Gateway," he observes, "is of the same model as the gate of Alnwick Castle, and, by its architectural characters and ornaments, appears to be nearly of the same date; it bears, together with its towers," he proceeds, "a certain appearance of being the most modern part of this Castle; the architecture is excellent, and the edifice built of a durable stone, well drest, and in good preservation: the ascent from the town is easy and gradual. The outward gate was defended by a portcullis; in the arching of the roof of the gateway, are three square apertures, from whence the garrison could annoy the assailants, when they had gained the first gate; a door on each hand leads to the flanking-towers. On the right hand is a passage and staircase in the south-west tower; at the foot of the stairs is a door into the prison, which is not so horrible an inclosure as most of those seen in baronial castles: it is above ground and closely arched, having narrow apertures, like loopholes, to admit light and air from the gateway-passage. Opposite to these stairs, on the other side of the gateway, is a large hall."





Quoted & Engraved by W. Ford sculp.

BROUGHAM CASTLE.
Westmorland



Brougham Castle,

WESTMORELAND.

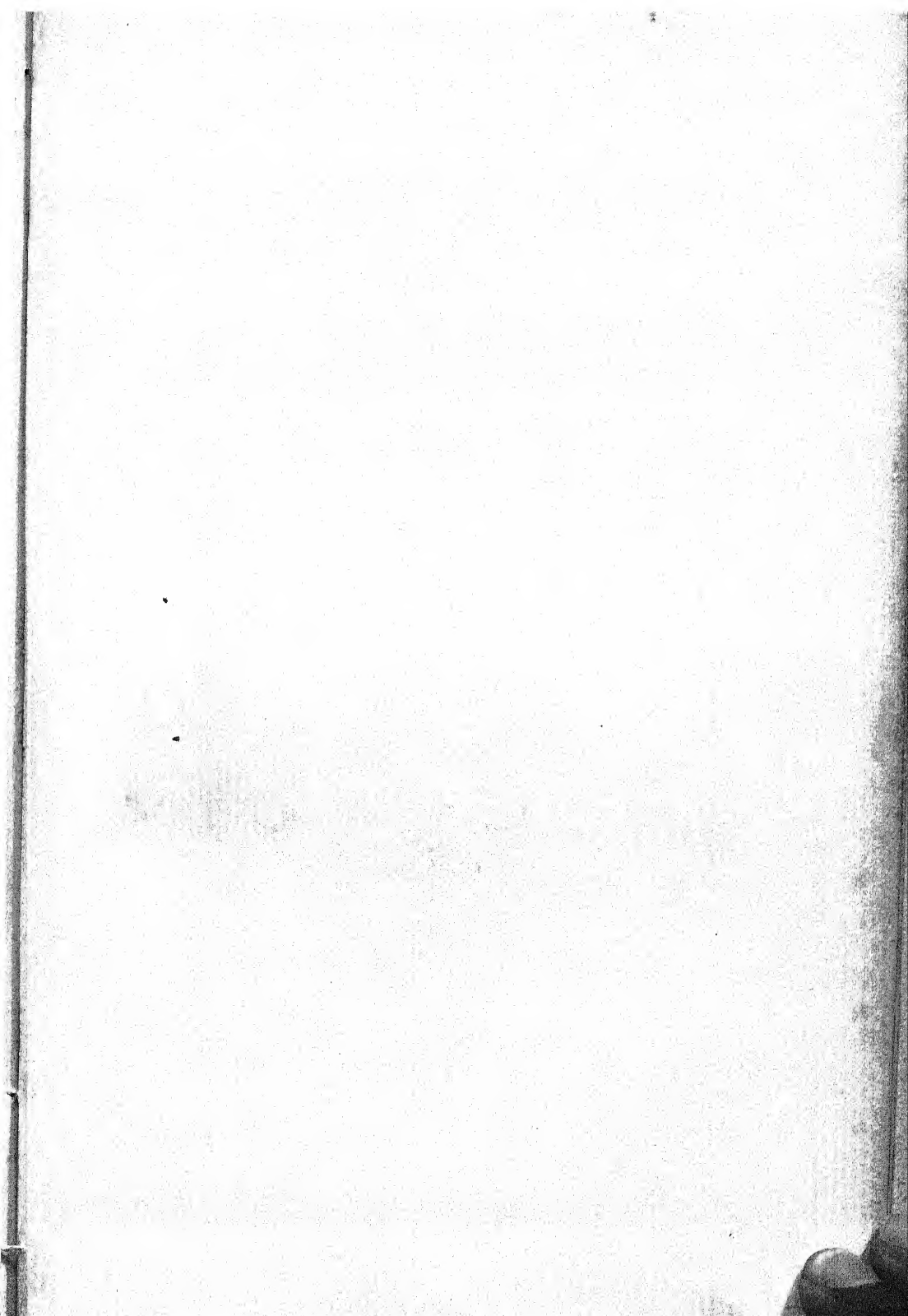
BROUGHAM CASTLE, with its appendant demesnes, formed part of the ancient Barony of Westmoreland, which was granted by the Norman William to Ranulph de Meschiens, who married Lucia, sister of the celebrated Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester. Their son Ranulph, upon his succession to the Earldom, granted his estates in Cumberland and Westmoreland to his sister, who was married to Robert d'Estrivers or Trevers. From the latter the Barony descended to Sir Hugh de Morville, who became one of the murderers of Archbishop Becket, and thereby forfeited his estates, which remained in the hands of the Crown until 1204, when they were granted by King John, in reward for his services at the battle of Mirabell in France, to Robert de Veteripont or Vipount, who was nephew to de Morville. During the minority of that nobleman's grandson, Robert, we find by an Inquisition, that the Prior of Carlisle, his guardian, "had suffered the walls and house of Brougham to go to decay for want of repairing the gutters and roof." The greatest part of Brougham Castle was built by Roger de Clifford, who had obtained a moiety of the whole Veteripont estate by marriage with Idonea or Ivetta, daughter and co-heiress of the above Robert; he was a principal commander in the wars of Ireland and France during the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I. Over the inner door of the Castle he placed the following ambiguous inscription: "This made Roger." His grandson of the same name erected the eastern portion of the Castle, where he caused to be inscribed in stone his own arms, viz. Checky, Or and Azure, a fess Gules; and those of his wife, Maud de Beauchamp, daughter of Thomas Earl of Warwick, Gules, a fess between six cross crosslets Or. He died in the fifteenth year of Richard II. By an Inquisition taken after the death of his widow in 1303, the jurors find "that the Castle of Brougham, and demesne thereto belonging, were worth nothing, because they say it lieth altogether waste, by reason of the destruction of the country made by the Scots; and that the whole profit of the Castle and demesne is not sufficient for the reparation and safe keeping of the said Castle." It still, however, continued in the possession of the family; and doubtless must have been in tolerable repair when James the First, on his return from his last Progress in Scotland, was entertained here on the 6th, 7th, and 8th days of August 1617, by

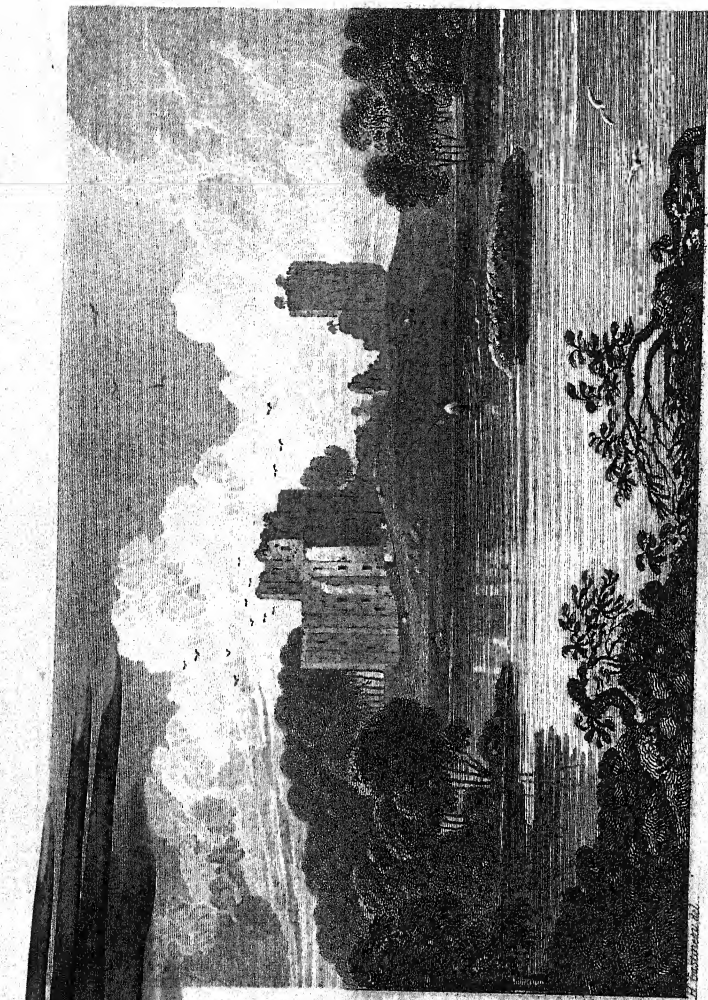
Francis Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, to whom he had awarded the Barony; the settlement of which on Earl Francis and his heirs had been strongly contested by that extraordinary character, Anne, only daughter of George, third Earl of Cumberland, and subsequently Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery. This lady, who was the niece of Earl Francis, had even utterly refused, in the monarch's presence, to submit to his arbitration of the cause between herself and her uncle. She was first married to Richard Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, subsequently Earl of Dorset; and, secondly, to Philip Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. From the demise of the latter in 1649, until her own decease in 1675, she resided alternately in Yorkshire and in Westmoreland, where she occupied her time in repairing the various castles and other buildings belonging to her estates which had been injured during the Civil Wars.

Among these edifices was Brougham Castle, the repairing of which is thus mentioned by the Countess in her Memoirs. "After I had been there myself to direct the building of it, did I cause my old decayed Castle of Brougham to be repaired, and also the tower called the *Roman Tower*, in the said old Castle, and the Court House, for keeping my courts in, with some dozen or fourteen rooms to be built in it upon the old foundation." She also mentions the "*Tower of leagues*" and the "*Pagan tower*;" and a state apartment called the "*Greystocke chamber*." In all her visits to this Castle, she informs us, she slept in the room in which her father was born and her mother died, and in which, likewise, King James lodged during his visit in 1617.

The reparation of this edifice was commemorated by the following inscription. "This Brougham Castle was repaired by the ladie Anne Clifford, countesse dowager of Pembroke, Dorsett, and Montgomery, baronesse Clifford, Westmerland, Veseie, ladie of the honour of Skipton, in Craven, and high sheriffesse, by inheritance of the countie of Westmerland, in the yeares 1651 and 1652, after it had layen ruinous ever since about August 1617, when King James lay in it for a time in his journie out of Skotland towards London, until this time. Isa. Chap. 58. verse 12. 'God's name be praised.'"

Margaret, the eldest daughter of the Countess, who became sole heiress of the Clifford family upon the death of her sister, Isabella, Countess of Northampton, conveyed her inheritance, by marriage, to John Lord Tufton, afterwards Earl of Thanet. Henceforward this venerable edifice was permitted to become a ruin; and at the beginning of the last century most of the materials were sold to two legal gentlemen of Penrith, who again disposed of them in public sales, the first of which took place on the day of the Coronation of George I.



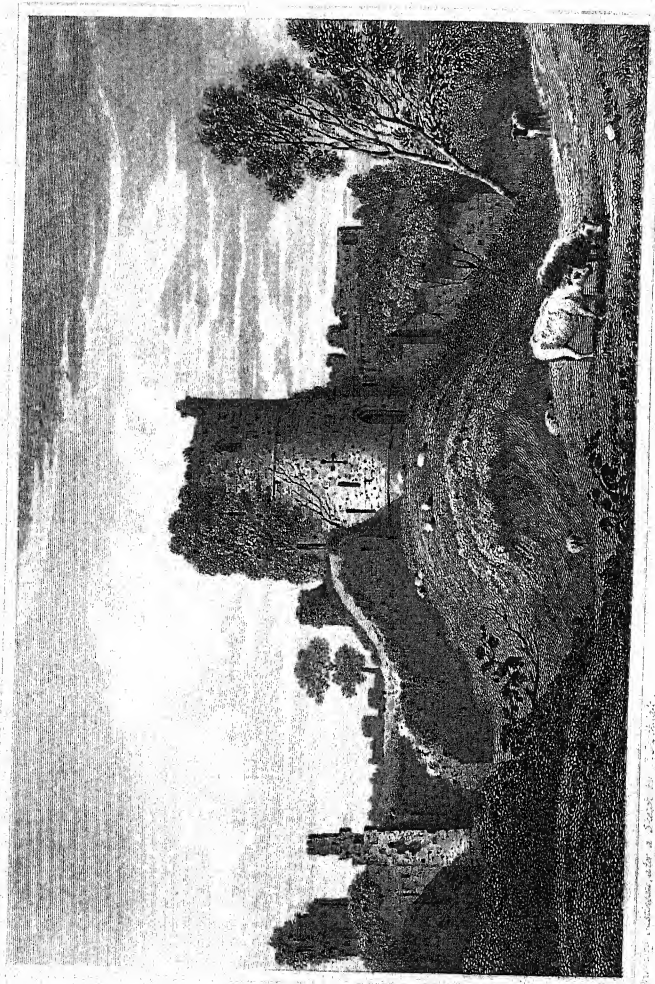


BROUGHAM CASTLE,
Westmorland



This fortress is of a square form, its sides facing the cardinal points, three of them having been protected by a ditch, whilst the other, towards the north, overhangs the river Emont. Few of our ancient Castles can exhibit more striking remains of that gloomy strength for which these edifices of defence were so remarkable; arched vaults; winding passages in the walls, so narrow as not to admit more than one person at a time; the doors to those passages contracted to mere holes, through which no one can enter without stooping; and the remains or indications of vast bolts and massy hinges; all combine in recalling the mind to the contemplation of those times, when the lord was almost a prisoner in his own Castle.

"Some of these vaults and holes," observes Mr. Clarke, in his Survey of the Lakes, "are as curious as they are difficult of access; one of them contains what is called the Sweating Pillar, from its being continually covered with a moisture or dew. This vault should appear to have been the dungeon where prisoners were confined, and is situated under the main body of the building; its walls are four or five yards thick, through which are several dark passages, some open, others blocked up. In the centre stands the pillar, which at its top, where it reaches the roof of the vault, divides itself into eight branches; these branches are reflected along the curvature of the vault, like the arms of a tree; thus preserving, even in a dungeon, the true Gothic style of architecture. The extremities of these branches terminate near the ground in deformed heads of animals [corbels], such as we constantly see in buildings of our ancestors; and each of these heads holds in its mouth an iron ring, probably intended for the chaining of unruly and riotous prisoners. Part of the roof is now broken, and that side of the pillar opposite to the breach, is now become dry, which furnishes us with a solution of the phænomenon of the sweating."



CAUDEBEC CASTLE,
Normandy.

Wm. P. C. 1845

Engraved by J. H. Sturt

Calvinism & Socialism

The following is a summary of the main points of the paper, which is a study of the relationship between Calvinism and Socialism. The paper is divided into two main parts: the first part discusses the historical development of Calvinism, and the second part discusses the development of Socialism. The paper concludes with a comparison of the two systems and a discussion of the future of each.

The first part of the paper discusses the historical development of Calvinism. It begins with a discussion of the early Calvinists, such as John Calvin and Theodore Beza, and their views on the relationship between the church and the state. It then discusses the development of Calvinism in the Netherlands, where it became the dominant religion of the country. The paper then discusses the development of Calvinism in England, where it was one of the main forces behind the Puritan Revolution. Finally, the paper discusses the development of Calvinism in America, where it was one of the main forces behind the American Revolution.

The second part of the paper discusses the development of Socialism. It begins with a discussion of the early Socialists, such as Robert Owen and Charles Fourier, and their views on the relationship between the individual and the community. It then discusses the development of Socialism in France, where it became the dominant ideology of the country. The paper then discusses the development of Socialism in England, where it was one of the main forces behind the Labour Movement. Finally, the paper discusses the development of Socialism in America, where it was one of the main forces behind the New Deal.

The paper concludes with a comparison of Calvinism and Socialism. It discusses the similarities between the two systems, such as their emphasis on the importance of the community and the role of the individual within the community. It also discusses the differences between the two systems, such as their views on the relationship between the church and the state. The paper concludes by discussing the future of each system and the possibility of their synthesis.

Caldicot Castle,

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

THE ruins of CALDICOT CASTLE are situated at the extremity of the marshy district called Caldicot Level, in the midst of a flat meadow, about a mile from the British Channel, and near a village of the same name, anciently Cŷl y Coed, or the skirt of the wood; a ridge of land, probably once fortified, connects the western side of the Castle with the village. The ground on the outside of the moat is quite marshy, and appears to have been at some period continually overflowed, so that the fortress stood on a peninsula.

This Castle is an irregular polygon in figure; the greatest length of the area is about one hundred yards; its greatest width is seventy-five yards, but towards the eastern side, where the walls trend in a circular direction, the width does not exceed forty yards. The walls are formed of coarse materials, and vary in thickness from five to nine feet; the towers are faced with hewn grit-stone, the masonry of which is extremely neat and compact.

"Caldicot Castle," Mr. Archdeacon Coxe observes, in his Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, "seems to have been constructed and repaired at different intervals, but on the whole bears a Norman character. The round Tower in the middle of the side fronting the village, was probably erected near the time of the Conquest, for the door-way has a rounded arch; the other parts seem to be of a later date, as all the porches and windows are pointed, but of that species which was used not long after the introduction of what is called Gothic architecture. The principal entrance is to the south-west; it is a grand arched Gateway, which was strengthened by two portcullises, and flanked with massive turrets, now so much covered with ivy that the upper part is scarcely discernible. In the inside of the arch above are round holes, formed for the purpose of pouring down hot lead or stones on the besiegers. The stone engroined roof of the porch is still remaining. In the towers on each side, are three oblong apartments with chimnies: opposite is another entrance, which is a hexagon tower, with a machiolated roof. A sally-port, which is more pointed than the arch of the grand entrance, leads into the moat."

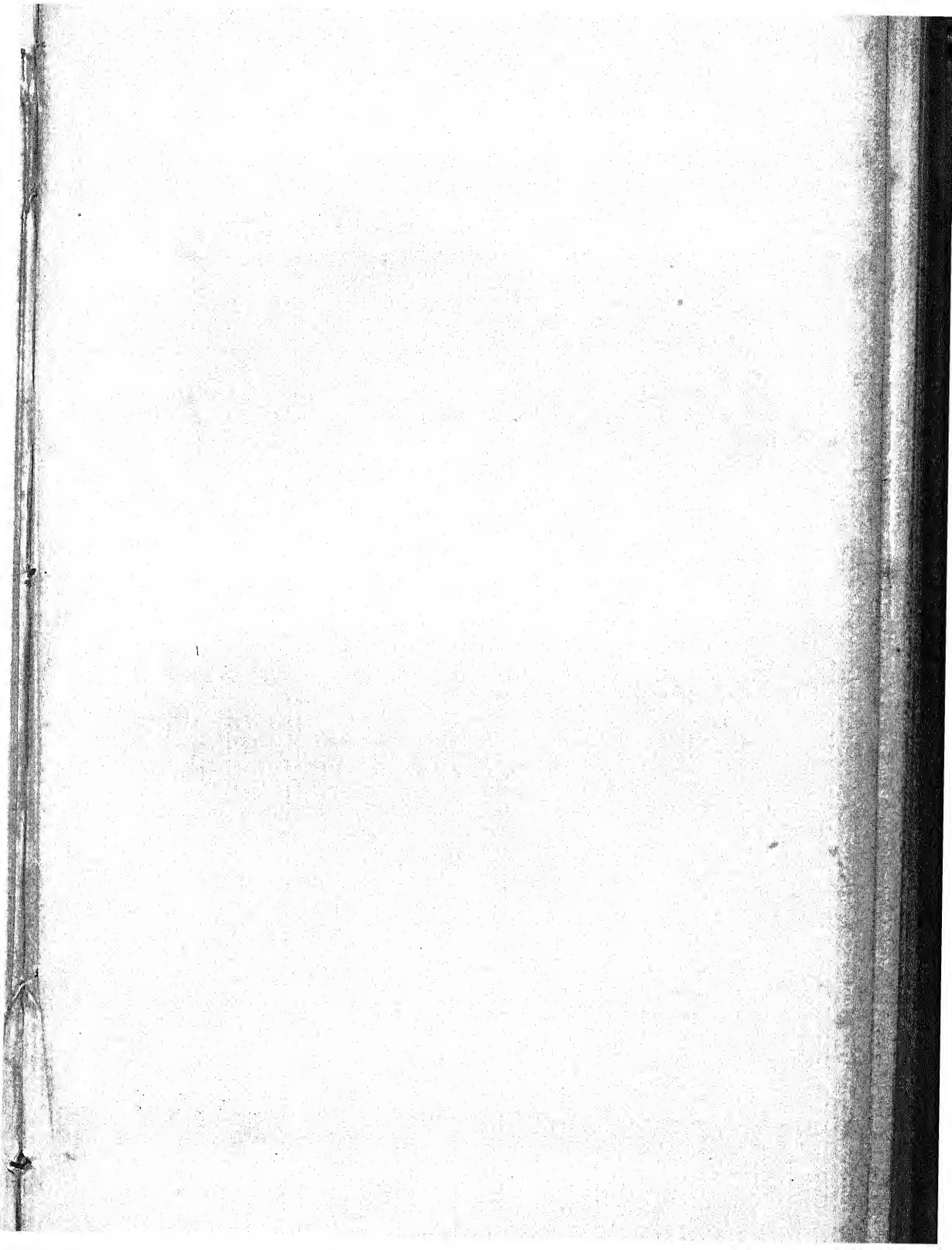
The Keep stands at the northern angle; it is a lofty circular tower, elevated on a mound of earth and encircled by a ditch. The Tower at the southern angle, which appears to have been of an oblong form, terminating in a circular projection towards the moat, is almost dilapidated.

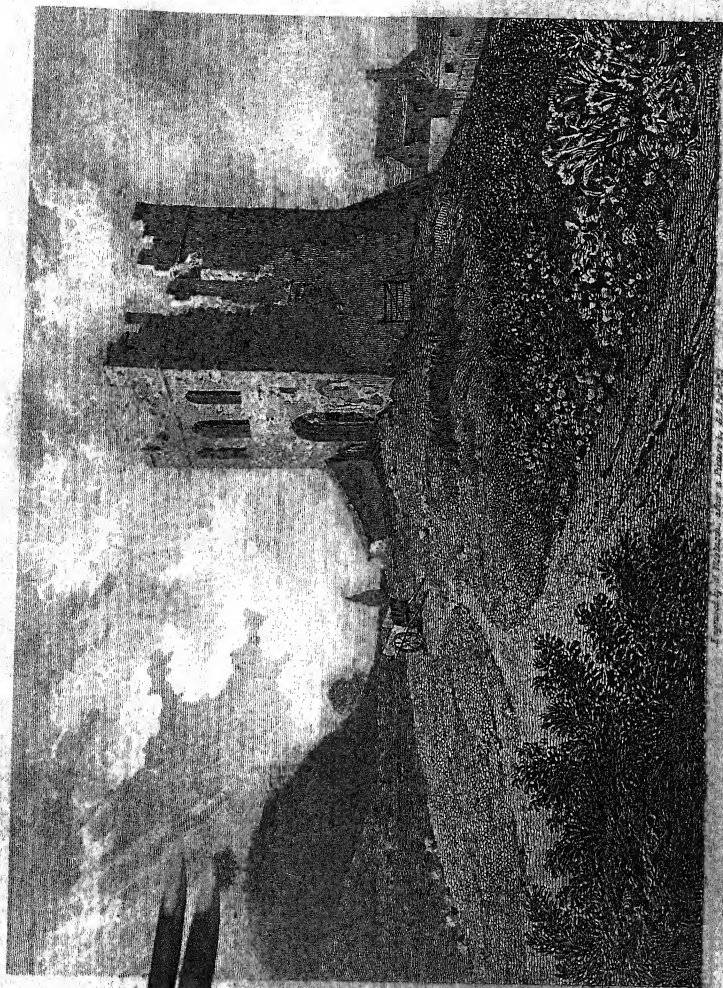
The Baronial Hall appears to have been situated between this tower and the principal gateway. In the lower parts of the north-eastern walls of the Castle are four fire-places, somewhat elegant in figure, but the apart-

ments they belonged to have disappeared; on one of them are indications of the herring-bone masonry.

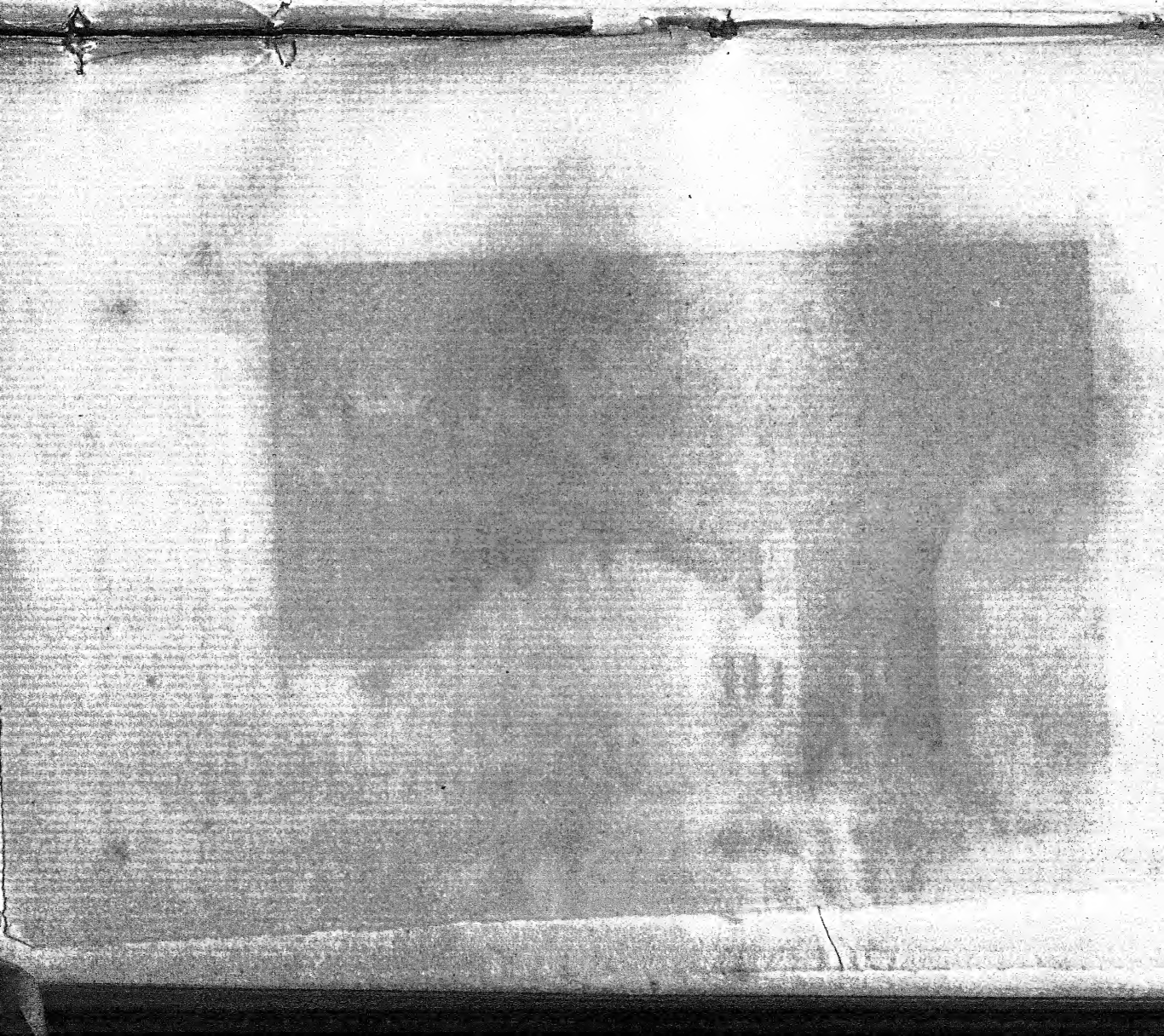
"The history of Caldicot Castle," Mr. Coxe remarks, "is obscure, and I have been able to discover only scanty documents of its founders and proprietors. The ponderous style of the building, and the chinks and merlons, which are few in number, prove its antiquity: probably the most ancient part may have been the Castle begun by Harold, and afterwards finished by the Normans, while they were engaged in subjugating and securing Gwent. This fortress was of considerable importance for the purpose of retaining in subjection the south-eastern parts of Monmouthshire. It was early in the possession of the great family of Bohun. According to Dugdale, Humphrey Earl of Hereford, the fifth of that line, did homage in 1221, and had livery of his Castle of Caldicot, which was one of his father's possessions: he was called the good Earl of Hereford, and dying in 1275, was buried before the high altar in the Abbey of Lanthony. Humphrey, his fifth descendant, died in 1373, leaving only two daughters; Eleanor, who espoused Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, sixth son of Edward the Third; and Mary, the wife of Henry of Bolingbroke, afterwards Henry the Fourth. Thomas of Woodstock obtained the Earldom of Hereford, the Constableship of England, and, among other possessions, the Castle of Caldicot. Probably the Castle, on the attainder which preceded his assassination in 1397, was secured by the Crown."

Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, on the death of her only brother Humphrey, became co-heiress to the large possessions of the house of Bohun; she married Edmund Earl of Stafford, who, according to Dugdale, did homage for his wife's inheritance in 1402, and died seised of Caldicot Castle. Soon after the accession of Henry the Fifth, the possessions of Humphrey de Bohun were divided, by act of Parliament, between the King, as heir of his mother Mary, and Anne Countess of Stafford, as heiress of Eleanor. It appears from the partition roll of these estates, preserved in the Archives of the Duchy of Lancaster, that the Castle of Caldicot was comprehended in the property assigned to the Crown. On the attainder of Henry the Sixth it was transferred to Edward the Fourth, who granted it, with many other possessions, to William Lord Herbert of Raglan, afterwards Earl of Pembroke. Upon his death, at the battle of Banbury, it reverted to Henry the Sixth, during his short-lived success, and was again resumed by Edward the Fourth. Richard the Third restored it, by act of Parliament, to Henry Duke of Buckingham, who was lineally descended from the Countess of Stafford. On the attainder of that nobleman's son and successor, of the same name, in 1522, his estates were forfeited to the Crown, and Caldicot Castle was annexed by Henry VIII. to the Duchy of Lancaster, to which it still belongs.





CAMBRIDGE CASTLE,
Cambridgeshire



1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 26

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the situation.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them. The list includes names such as "John Doe", "Jane Smith", and "Robert Johnson", along with their respective addresses.

2. The second part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or entries. These notes are written in a cursive script and appear to be a list of items or a series of observations. The notes are written in a vertical column, and each note is separated from the others by a small space.

3. The third part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or entries. These notes are written in a cursive script and appear to be a list of items or a series of observations. The notes are written in a vertical column, and each note is separated from the others by a small space.

4. The fourth part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or entries. These notes are written in a cursive script and appear to be a list of items or a series of observations. The notes are written in a vertical column, and each note is separated from the others by a small space.

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10. The tenth part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or entries. These notes are written in a cursive script and appear to be a list of items or a series of observations. The notes are written in a vertical column, and each note is separated from the others by a small space.

Cambridge Castle,

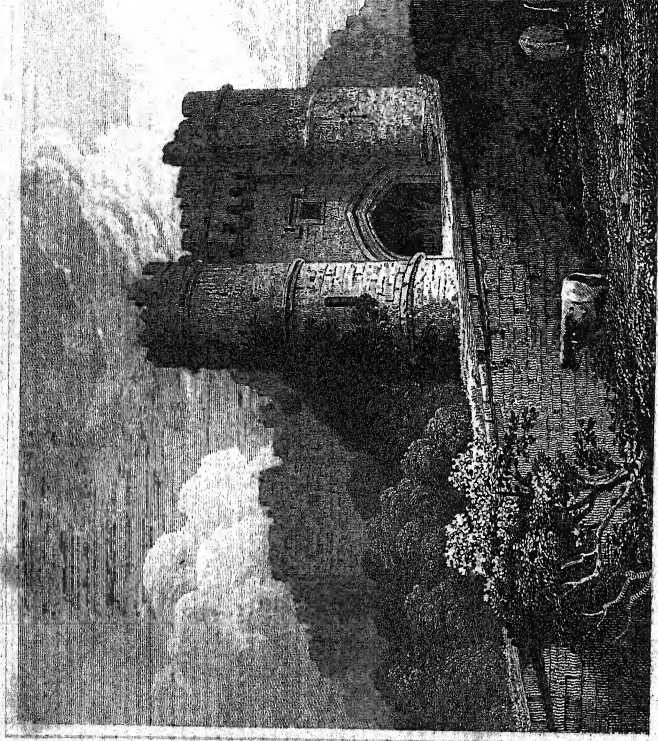
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

CAMBRIDGE CASTLE, of which little more at present remains than the Gateway delineated in the Engraving, stood at the north-western extremity of the town, within the entrenchments of the Roman Granta. It was erected by William the Conqueror, or, according to Fuller, merely "re-edified" by him, twenty-seven houses being taken down in order to make room for it. In this fortress the Monarch soon afterwards received the submission of the Monks of Ely, whose resistance to his power appears to have been the principal inducement to its erection,

Cambridge Castle does not appear to have preserved much importance, in a military point of view, after the Norman power had been fully established and submitted to throughout the country. It was deemed of such little consequence by Henry the Fourth, that a considerable portion of it was taken down, by his permission, for the purpose of erecting the Chapel at King's Hall with the materials: and of the remainder, parts were granted by Queen Mary for the building of Trinity Hall Chapel, and the house of Sir John Huddleston at Sawston. These circumstances render it probable that a plan and kind of bird's-eye view of this Castle, which have been engraved for several publications, from a drawing formerly belonging to General Armstrong, are of a date somewhat anterior to the reign of Elizabeth, to which they have usually been referred. In these the Castle is represented as perfect, elevated on a mount, and of a quadrangular figure, nearly square; at the south-west angle is the Gateway now remaining, from which a building with a gable roof, the exterior wall of which is pierced with oilets, extends to a large, circular, machicolated, and pierced tower, at the south-east angle, which appears to have been the Keep. From this a wall and range of buildings, roofed like the former, passes to the north-east corner, where there is a square tower; which is connected with a similar one to the north-west, by a building corresponding with that on the south side: an embattled curtain extends from the north-western tower to the Gateway, and thus completes the circuit of the walls.

In the beginning of the year 1810 a considerable portion of what then remained of Cambridge Castle was destroyed; and the Gateway, which had been used as the County Gaol, reduced to its present dilapidated

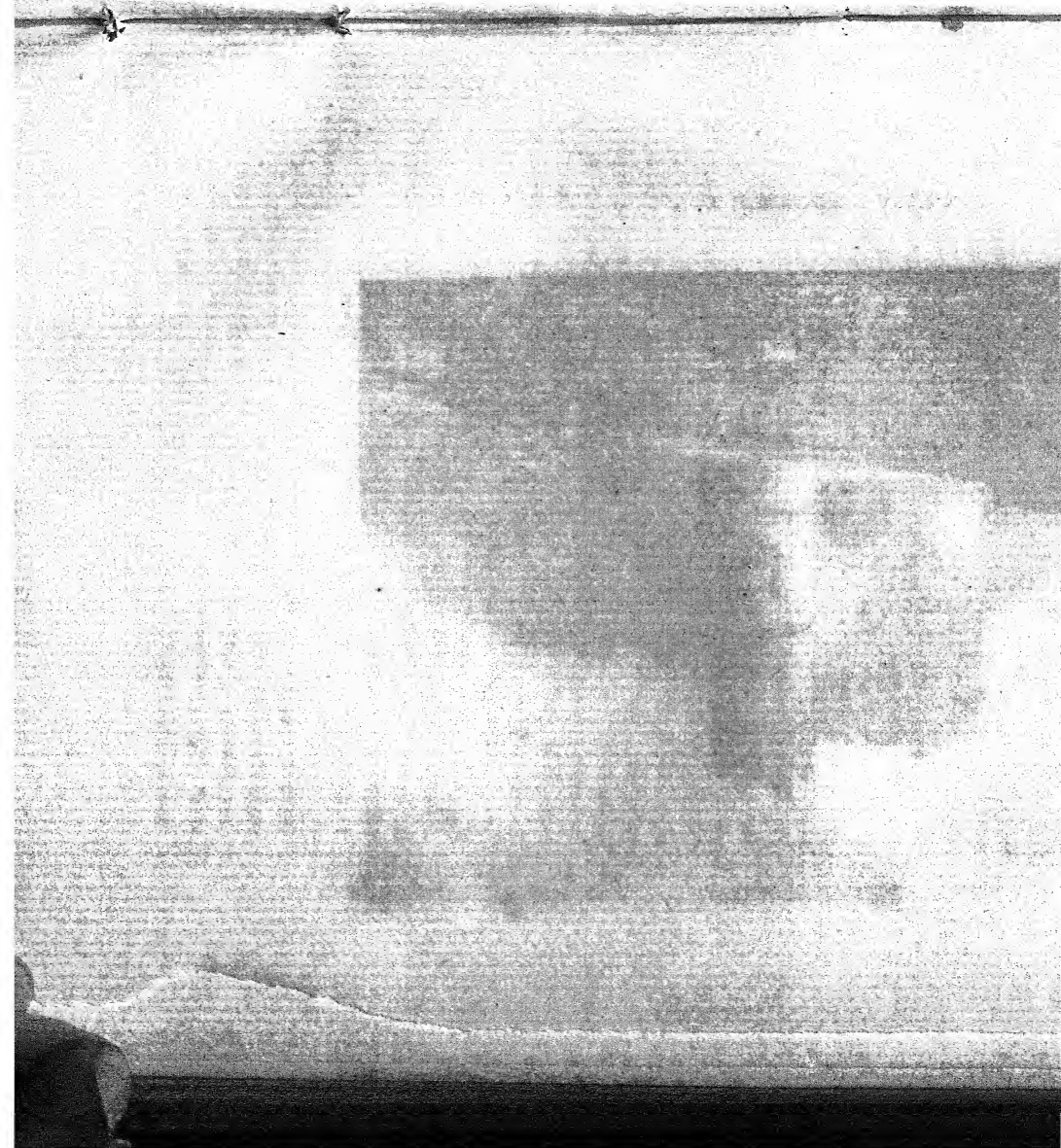
condition. In the course of this demolition, and under part of the original ramparts, some broken lids of stone-coffins were discovered; drawings of which were presented to the Society of Antiquaries in 1813, by the Rev. T. Kerrich, M.A. F.S.A. Principal Librarian to the University, and engraved for vol. xvii. of the *Archæologia*. They had a great general resemblance to each other; each bearing a cross, with fretwork in the interstitial spaces: the crosses, however, were all different in character. With them were found two stone coffins, but much too large to have belonged to any of these lids; and several small flat stones, with a cross rudely cut upon each side of them; these appear to have been set up to mark the places where the coffins were buried, as our common grave-stones are now in church-yards. "Many human bones," Mr. Kerrich relates, "and several stone coffins, have, at different times, been found, not far from the spot in which these lay, and all near the gate of the Castle; particularly two in August 1785, with a skeleton in each; and not long before, a remarkable one, containing, besides the body, which was quite perfect till it was touched, a long slender wand, of which I saw fragments in the possession of the late Mr. Masters, of Landbeach, and some small bones, at the time supposed to be those of an unborn child; but they were most certainly those of a bird, as was evident from the apophysis upon each of the ribs; but no skull was found, and it was not possible to determine whether it was a hawk, or of some other species."

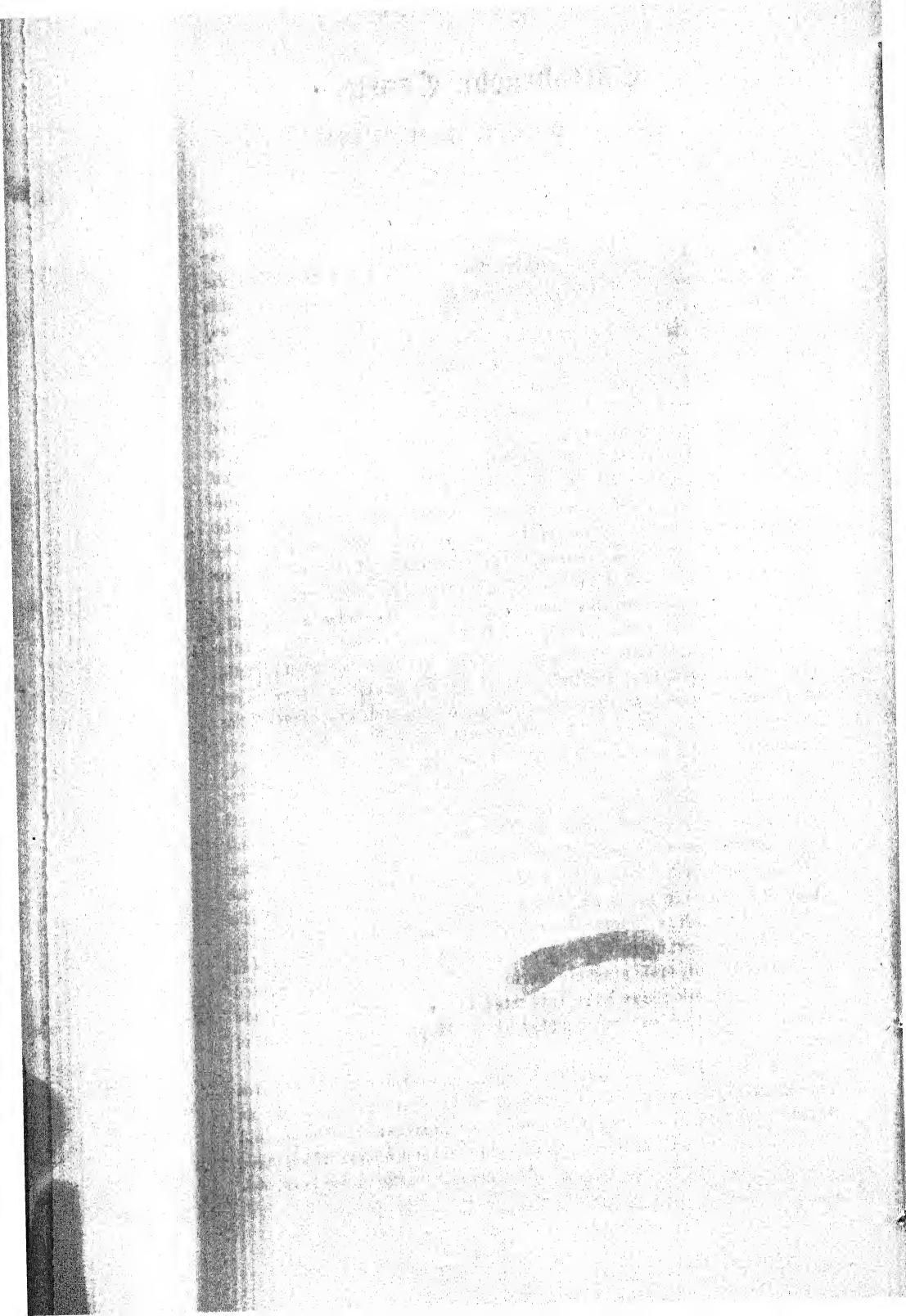


CARISBROOK CASTLE,

late of Wight.

J. G. Thompson del.





Carisbrooke Castle,

ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE, the most ancient and important fortress in the Isle of Wight, is situated on a commanding eminence rising above the village of Carisbrooke, and distant about a mile south-west from the town of Newport. Some antiquaries have attributed the foundation of this Castle to the Britons, while others have ascribed it to the Romans; and several have affirmed that it was originally erected by the former people; and repaired by the latter, when the Island was subdued by Vespasian, about the year 45. The Saxon Chronicle has been referred to, in proof of the existence of a fortress at Wihtgarabyrig, as Carisbrooke was called by the Saxons, so early as the year 530; but the paragraph supposed to contain this information merely relates, that "In this year Cerdic and Cynric conquered the Isle of Wight, and slew many men at Wihtgarabyrig;" and the earliest notice of Carisbrooke Castle that appears to be extant, occurs in the record of Domesday. The land on which the fortress stands, anciently formed part of the manor of Alwinestune, or Avington; and we are informed in the Survey, that in the time of King Edward the Confessor, this manor was rated at two hides and a half; but in that of the Conqueror, at two hides only, "because the Castle stands upon one virgate." Hence it has been concluded, that this Castle was erected, or at least greatly enlarged, by William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, who was the first Lord of Wight, and who founded the Priory of Carisbrooke; but as this nobleman was slain on the Continent within four years after the Norman invasion, the completion of the work, probably, must have been left to his son, Roger de Breteuil. It was repaired, or rebuilt, in the reign of Henry I. by Richard de Redvers, Earl of Devonshire, likewise Lord of the Isle; and his son Baldwin, who had espoused the cause of the Empress Maud, who took refuge in it, after he had been expelled from Exeter, and endeavoured to maintain it against King Stephen; the monarch, however, became possessed of the Castle at the first assault, and immediately banished the Earl.

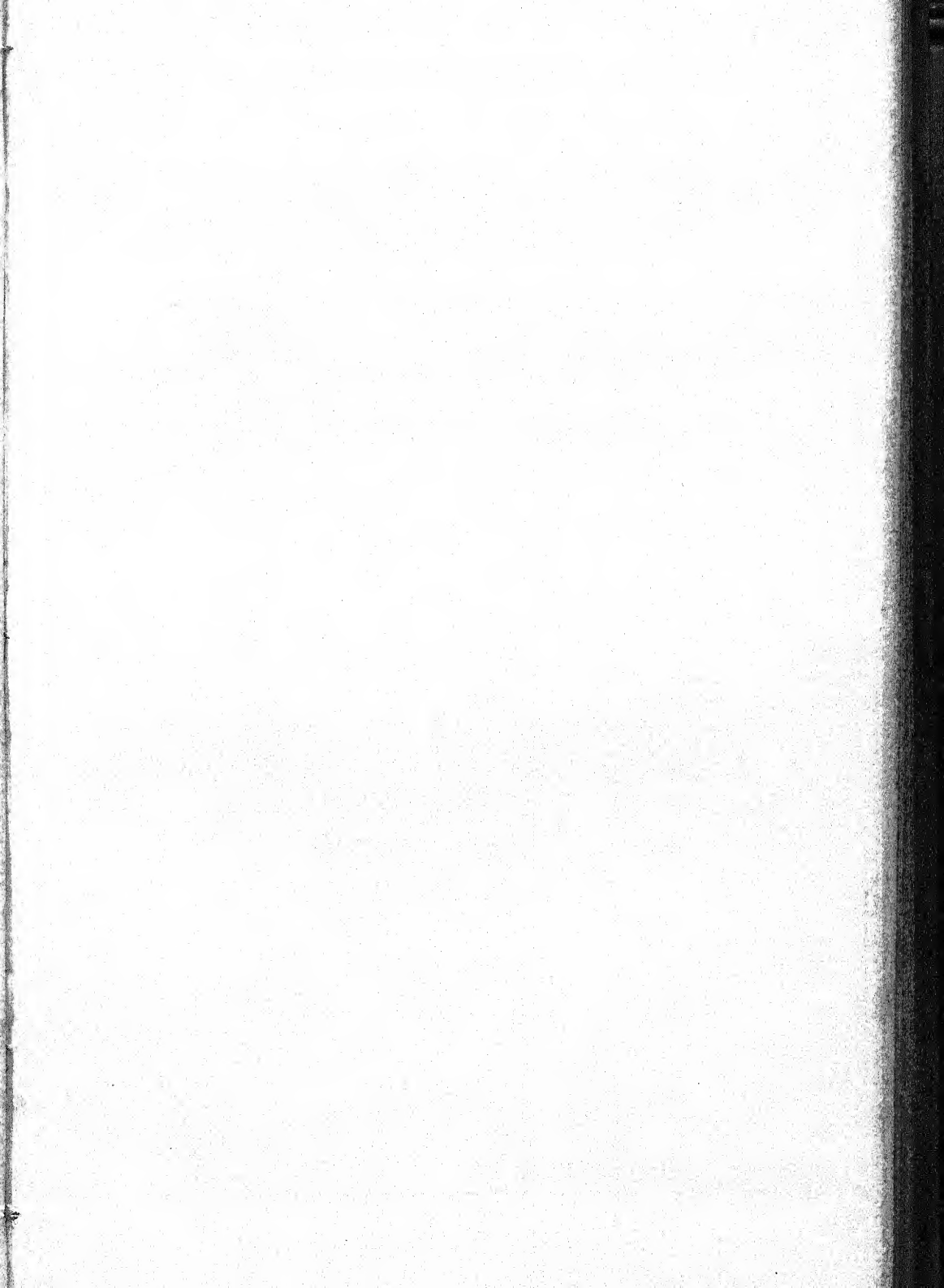
In 1377, according to Walsingham, an army of Frenchman landed in the Isle of Wight, and, after plundering the inhabitants, they attempted to take the Castle; but were frustrated in this design by the brave defence of the garrison, commanded by Sir Hugh Tyrrell, a Knight of Essex.

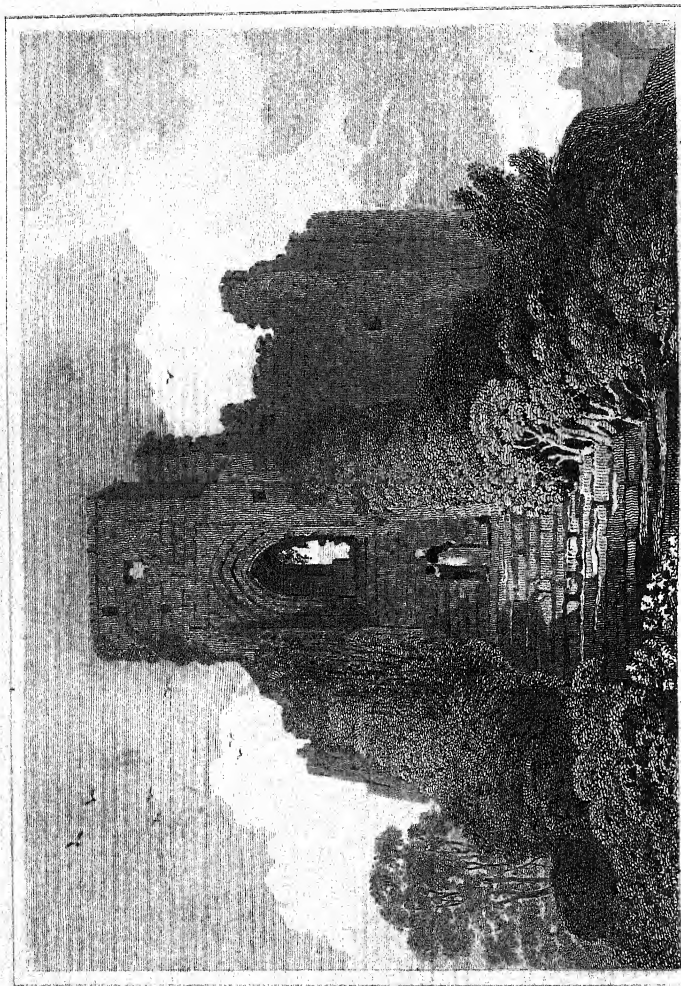
In the time of Queen Elizabeth, when an invasion from Spain was apprehended, the whole of the original works were surrounded by an extensive fortification, faced with stone, encompassed by a moat, and strengthened by five bastions. In the additions and repairs which have since been made, the improvement of the interior for the purposes of resi-

dence has chiefly been regarded. The Lords of Wight appear to have resided in this Castle from the earliest period; and since the Island has become the property of the Crown, it has constantly been the seat of the Captains and Governors. The walls of the Norman fortress inclose about an acre and a half of ground, and describe nearly a square, with the angles rounded: the angles appear to have been rebuilt after the other works were enlarged by Elizabeth, as that on the south-east bears the date 1601. The Keep, which was probably erected in the Saxon times, occupies the summit of an artificial mount, between fifty and sixty feet in height, situated at the north-eastern angle; it was defended, like the entire fortress, by a surrounding foss. The figure of the Keep is an irregular polygon, its greatest width being sixty feet, with walls of great thickness; some of the angles are strengthened with buttresses of hewn stone, evidently more recent than the original structure: a flight of seventy-two steps leads up the mount to the entrance, which was anciently defended by a strong double gate, and a portcullis. On the left, within the entrance, is a large apartment, in which is a well, now partly filled up as dangerous, said to have been 300 feet deep. The upper apartments are wholly destroyed; though a small decayed staircase yet remains, which led to the platform on the summit of the Keep; the ruined walls of which command a very extensive and beautiful prospect, comprehending a large portion of the Island, together with parts of the New Forest, and of the Portsdown Hills. At the bottom of the mount was a sally-port, which appears to have been defended by a bastion, now destroyed.

The principal entrance to the Norman works is at the north-western angle, by a handsome machicolated gateway, with grooves for a portcullis, flanked by two round towers. This gateway, which is represented in the annexed Engraving, is supposed to have been built by Lord Rivers, in the time of Edward the Fourth, his arms being carved on a stone near the top, with the York rose on each side. This leads to the more ancient entrance; the old gate of which, with its wicket of latticework, made of oak and strengthened with bars of iron, still remains, and opens into the inner area. On entering this area, the first objects that meet the eye, on the right, are the ruins of a Guard-house, and the Chapel of St. Nicholas: the latter was erected in the year 1738, on the ruins of a more ancient chapel, which stood here at the period of the Domesday Survey, and had various lands bestowed for its support by the different proprietors of the lordship. In this structure the Mayor and High Constables of Newport are annually sworn into office. On the opposite side are the ruins of the buildings which were occupied by Charles the First, during his imprisonment in this Castle: a small room, said to have been his bed-chamber, is still shewn. Further on, extending from the north wall, are the Barracks and the Governor's House.

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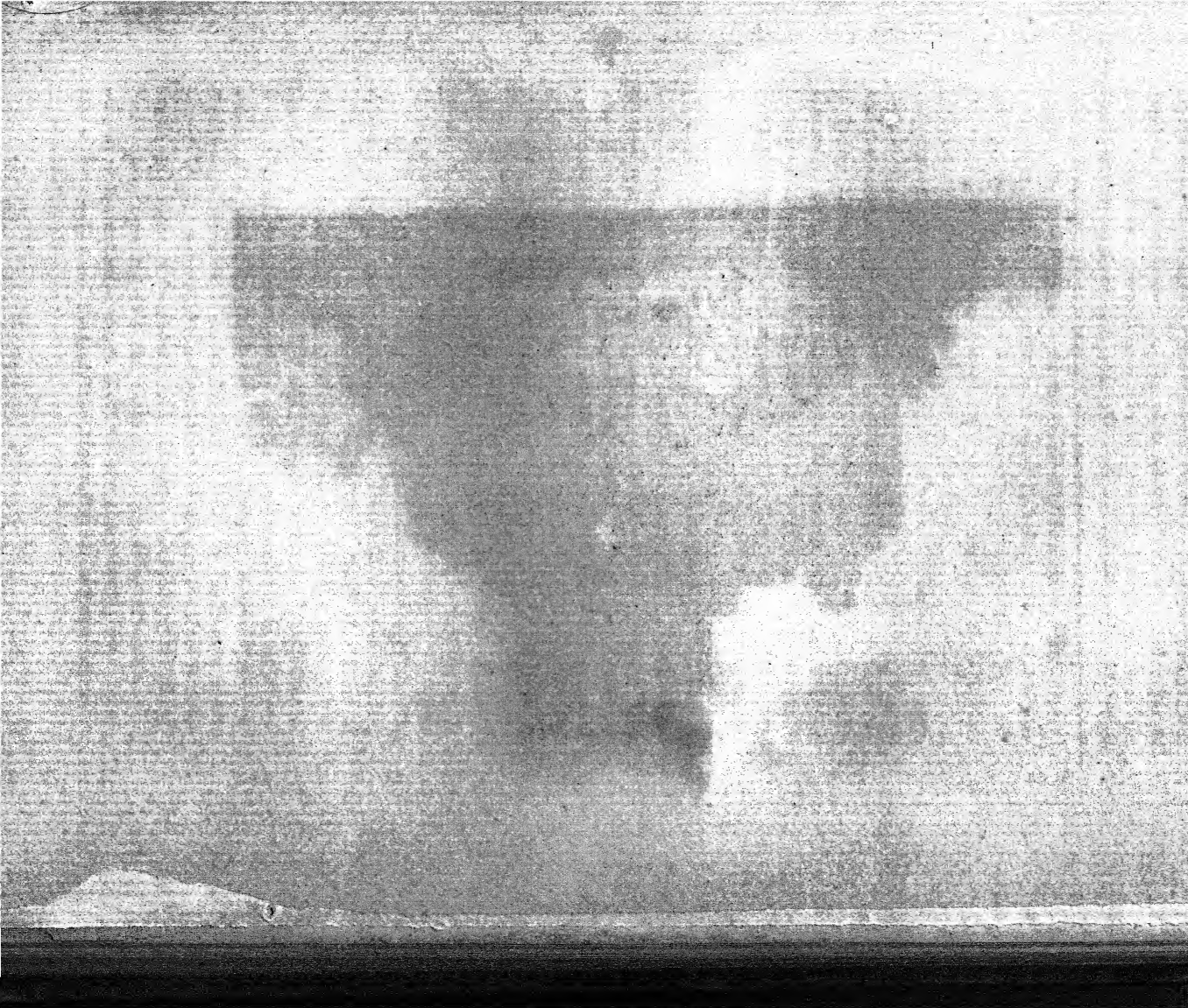


J. G. Thompson, del.

W. H. Smith, sculp.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE.

View of the North



At the south-west corner of the area is a platform for cannon, made in the reign of Elizabeth; and near the centre of the south wall are the remains of a watch-tower. The ruins of another tower, called Montjoy's, though unquestionably part of the Norman fortress, stands at the south-eastern angle of the area: the walls are in some places eighteen feet thick, and the top may yet be ascended by a flight of decayed steps. On the eastern side are the remains of two other watch-towers, and some buildings formerly used as store-houses, &c. but now, or lately, occupied as offices for the Governor's household. Near the centre of the area, under a small building, is a well, 200 feet deep, supplying a very pure water for the use of the Castle.

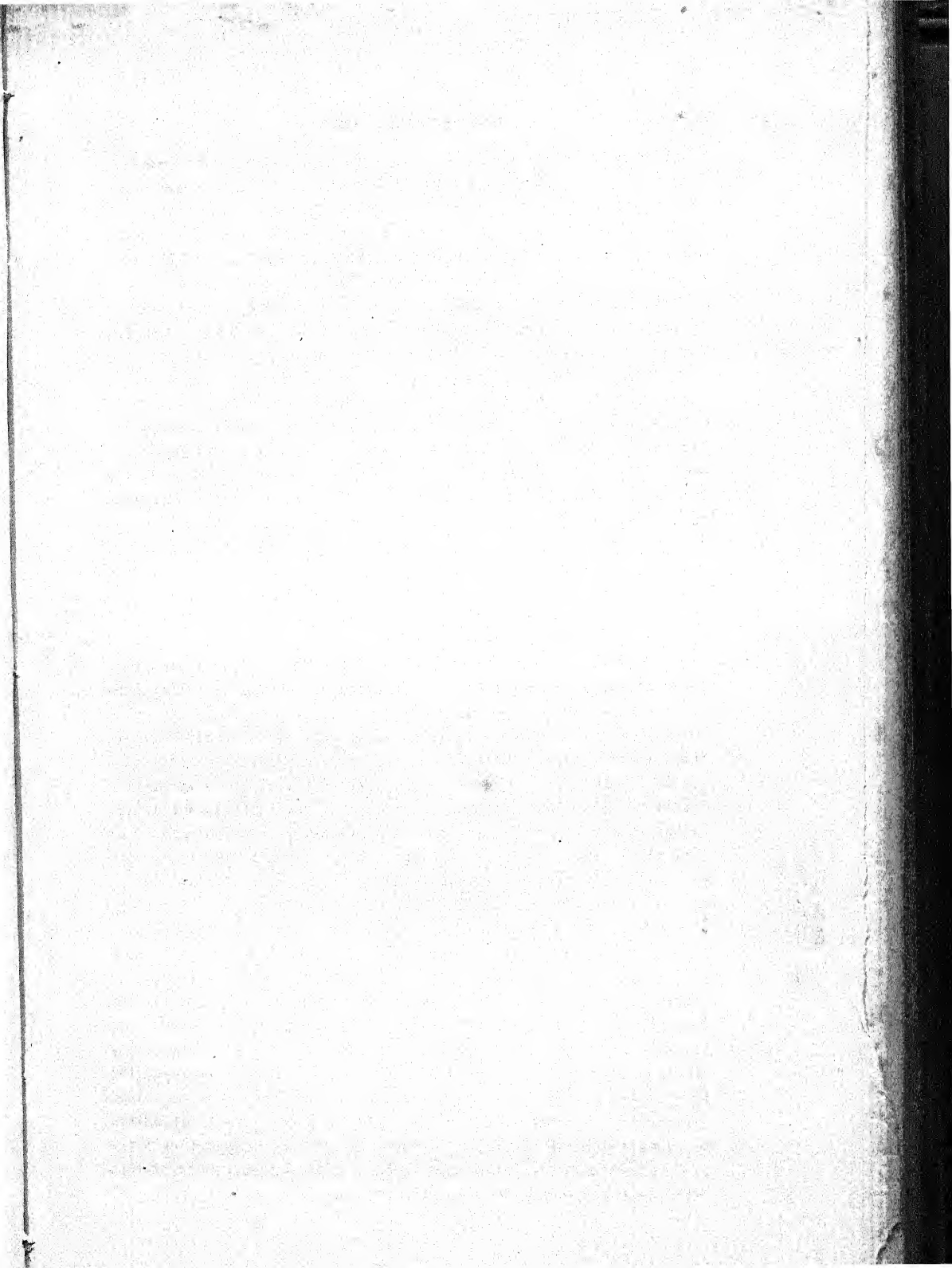
It seems evident that the fortifications erected by Queen Elizabeth, must have been raised on the site of some outworks, or entrenchments, that had previously existed; as the space it includes is not more considerable in extent than the Castle itself is recorded to have occupied in the Domesday Book; that is, one xirgate, or twenty acres. The entrance to this modern part corresponds with that of the original fortress, it being nearly opposite, on the western side. Its form is that of an elongated pentagon, as shewn in the annexed Plan, about three quarters of a mile in circumference. The chief engineer was an Italian, named Genebella, who had been employed on the fortifications of Antwerp, to which these are said to bear considerable resemblance. The moat is crossed by a bridge, leading to the gate, which opens into the area; over it is a shield, with the date 1598, and the initials E. R. In the eastern division of this area is the Place of Arms, a large open piece of ground, surrounded by a rampart of considerable height; this was originally set apart for the purposes of training and exercising soldiers. The expence of the works raised in the time of Elizabeth, was partly defrayed by a subscription made by the inhabitants; those who could not afford money are said to have contributed labour, so that the whole of the outer foss was excavated without any public charge.

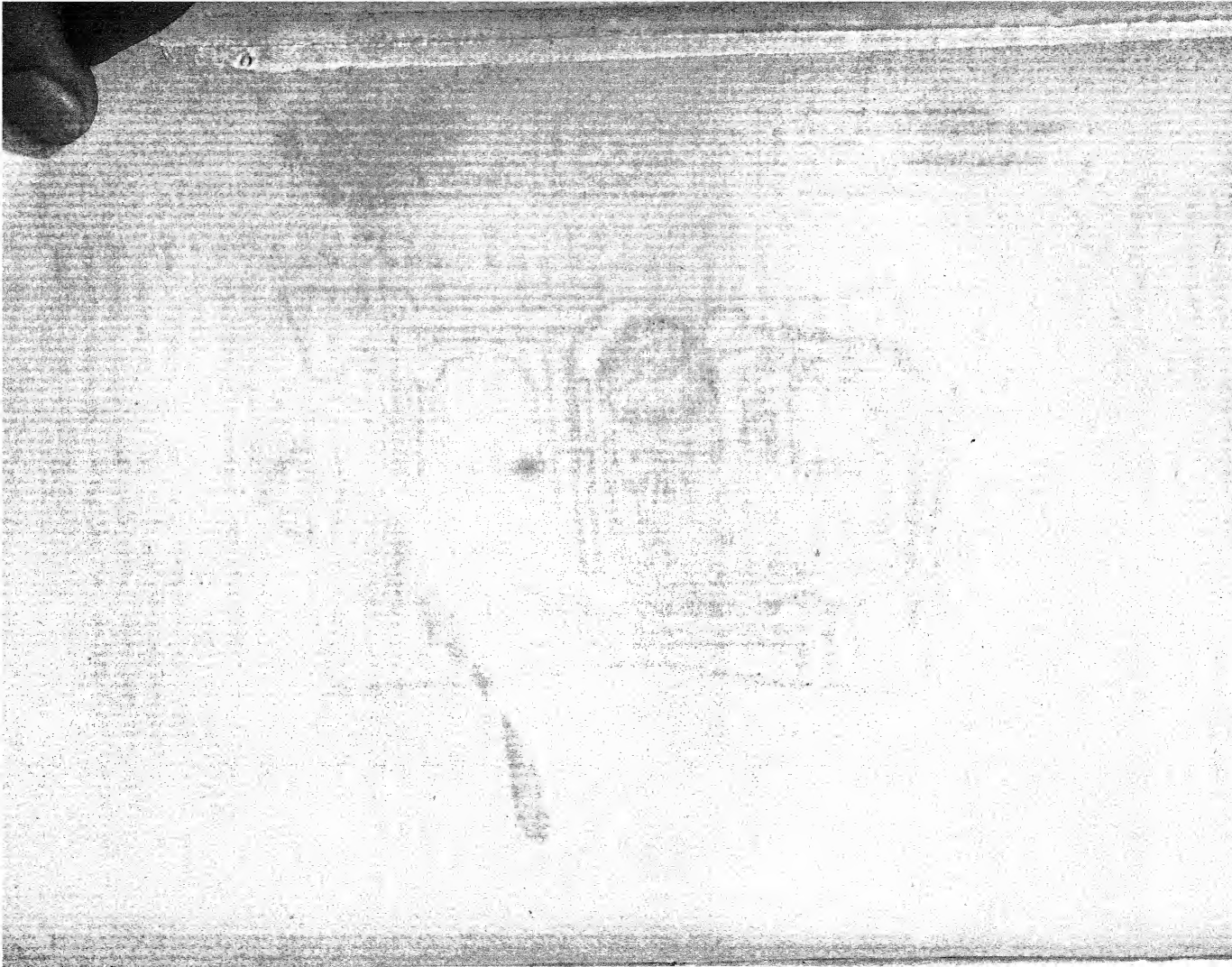
Early in the civil wars the Parliament obtained possession of the Isle of Wight, by the removal of Jerom, Earl of Portland, who was attached to the cause of the ill-fated Charles; and Moses Read, the Mayor of Newport, subsequently represented to the Parliament, that the safety of the Isle was endangered, while the Countess of Portland, and Colonel Brett, who had been appointed by the King, were suffered to retain possession of Carisbrooke Castle. "The Parliament, in consequence of Read's representation," says Sir Richard Worsley, in his History of the Isle of Wight, "directed the Captains of the ships in the river to assist him in any measures he should think necessary for securing the island. Read accordingly marched the Newport militia, with 400 naval auxiliaries against the Castle, where Brett had not above twenty men; many well-wishers to him and the Countess being deterred from assisting them,

by the menaces of the populace, who now threw off all kind of respect for their superiors. Harby, the curate of Newport, a man under peculiar obligations to the Earl of Portland, distinguished himself in spiriting up the besiegers against his lady and children, assigning for reason her being a Papist; and exhorting them, in the canting phraseology of the times, to be valiant, as they were about to fight the battle of the Lord.

"The Castle had not at that time three days' provision for its slender garrison; yet this lady, with the magnanimity of a Roman matron, went to the platform with a match in her hand, vowing she would fire the first cannon herself, and defend the Castle to the utmost extremity, unless honourable terms were granted. After some negotiations, articles of capitulation were agreed upon, and the Castle surrendered: these were, that Colonel Brett, the gentlemen with him, and their servants, who composed the garrison, should be allowed the freedom of the Island; but were restricted from going to Portsmouth, which was then held for the King by Goring. The Countess was to retain her lodgings in the Castle, until the contrary should be directed by Parliament. An order arrived soon after prescribing her removal from the island within two days after notice given her; and she was then indebted to the humanity of the seamen for the vessel which conveyed her and her family to the coast of Hampshire".

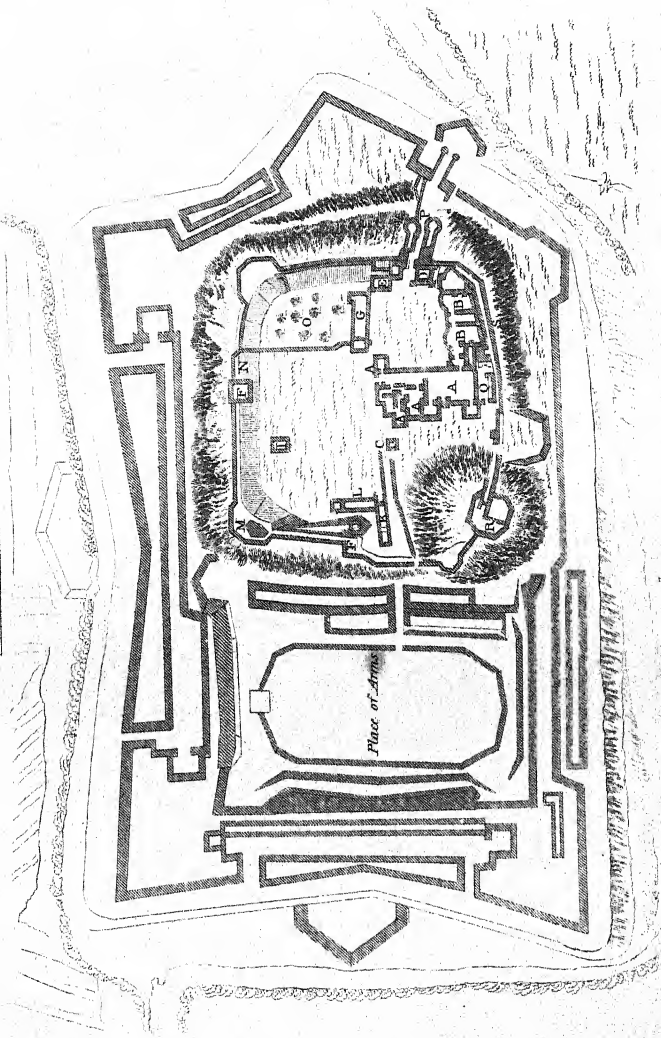
The flight of Charles the First from Hampton Court, and the subsequent events of his melancholy life, have a memorable connexion with this Castle, for hither the fallen monarch was conducted after his conditional surrender to Colonel Robert Hammond, at Titchfield House. Hammond was then Governor here, and Charles, presuming on his relationship to Dr. Henry Hammond, his own Chaplain, thought that he should be safe under the Colonel's protection, until he had an opportunity to make proper terms of accommodation with his enemies. His expectations were, however, deceived; for Hammond had yet a closer connexion with the adverse party than with the King's Chaplain; as, by the interest of Cromwell, he had married the daughter of the famous Hampden, and been promoted to the government of the Isle of Wight. For some time, however, he treated his Royal Master with every attention, lodging him in the Castle, not as a prisoner, but as a guest, and suffering him to ride out for recreation when and wherever he pleased. This conduct was not agreeable to the designs of the ruling powers, and Hammond was ordered not to permit the attendance on the King of any of the persons who had served him at Oxford, and also to prevent the King's Chaplains from the future exercise of their respective functions. The various attempts made to effect the King's rescue; his removal from Newport to Hurst Castle in November 1648, and decapitation seven weeks afterwards, are events which have so often been narrated, that to detail them here would be needless repetition.





Carisbrooke Castle.

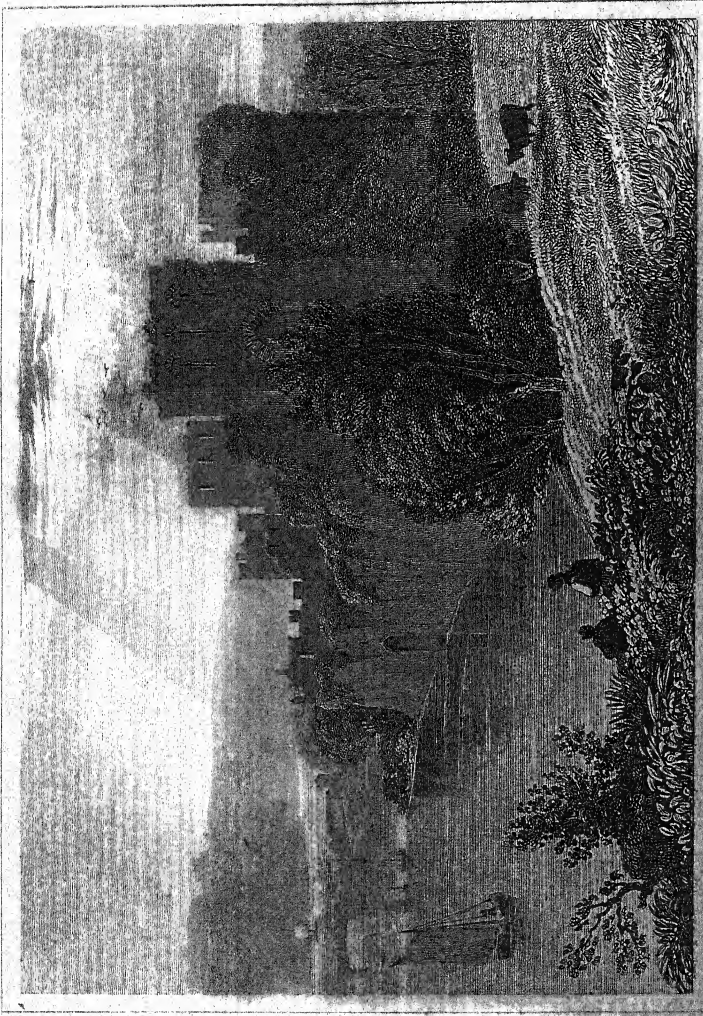
Scale of Feet
0 50 100 150 200



- A. The Governors Apartments.
- B. The parts of it demolished.
- C. Well about 30 fathoms deep.
- D. The Gunners House.
- E. Formerly a Guard House.
- F. Buildings demolished.

- G. Parish Church.
- H. Coach House.
- I. Powder Magazine.
- K. Store House.
- L. Stable formerly Barracks.
- M. South East Platform.

- N. South Platform.
- O. Near a Garden.
- P. Gateway with 2 round towers for Prisons.
- Q. Old Guard.
- R. Tower or Keep with a well about 30 fathoms deep.
- S. Near wall with its parapet.

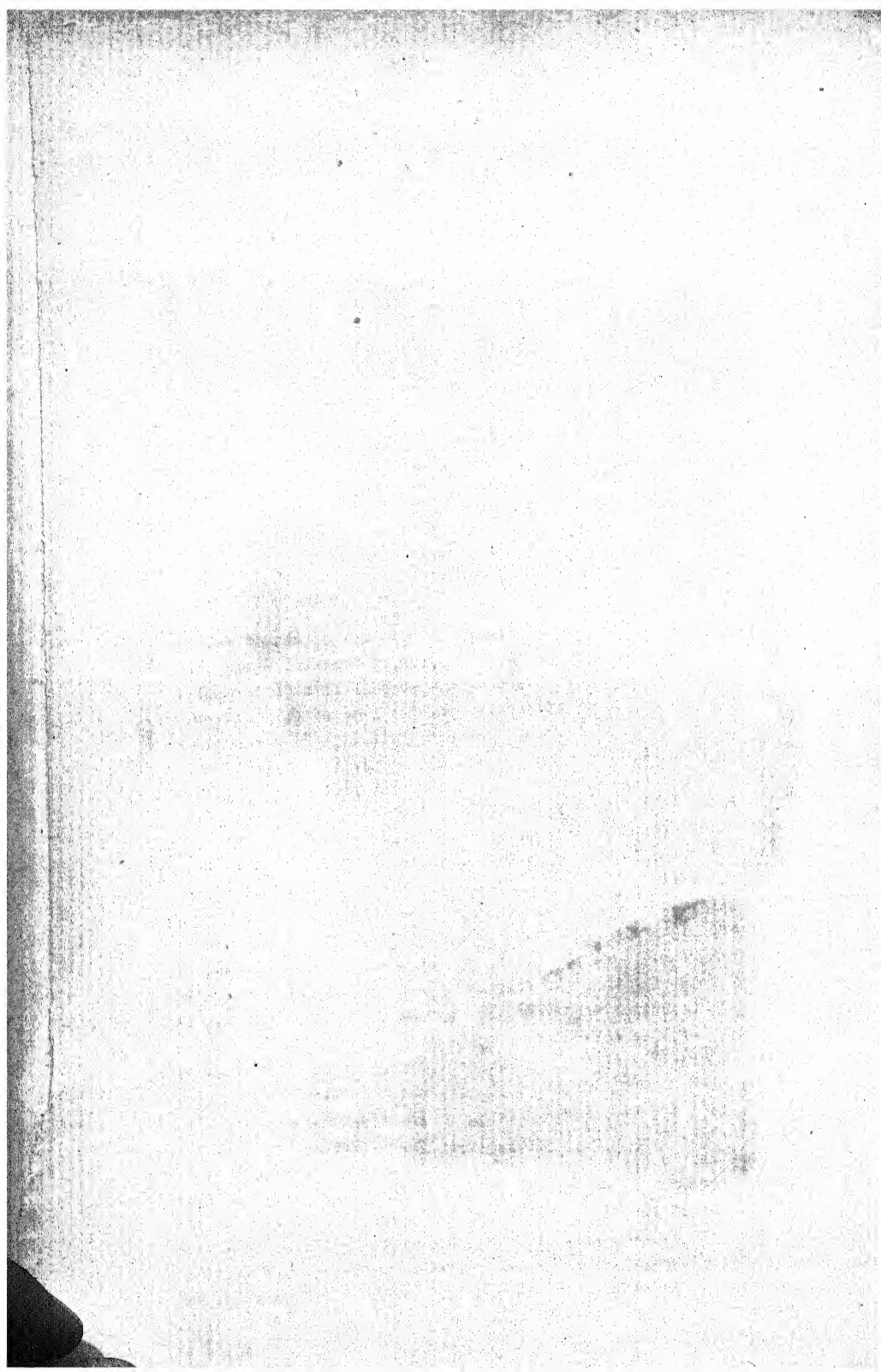


Engraved by W. L. Marshall.

CHEPSTOW CASTLE.

Monmouthshire.





Chepstow Castle,

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

"To Chepstowe yet, my pen again must passe,
Where Strongbow once (an Earle of rare renowne),
A long time since, the lord and maister was
(In princely sort) of castle and of towne.
Then after that, to Mowbray it befell,
Of Norfolk Duke, a worthie knowne full well;
Who sold the same to William Harbert, Knight,
That was the Earle of Pembroke then by right."

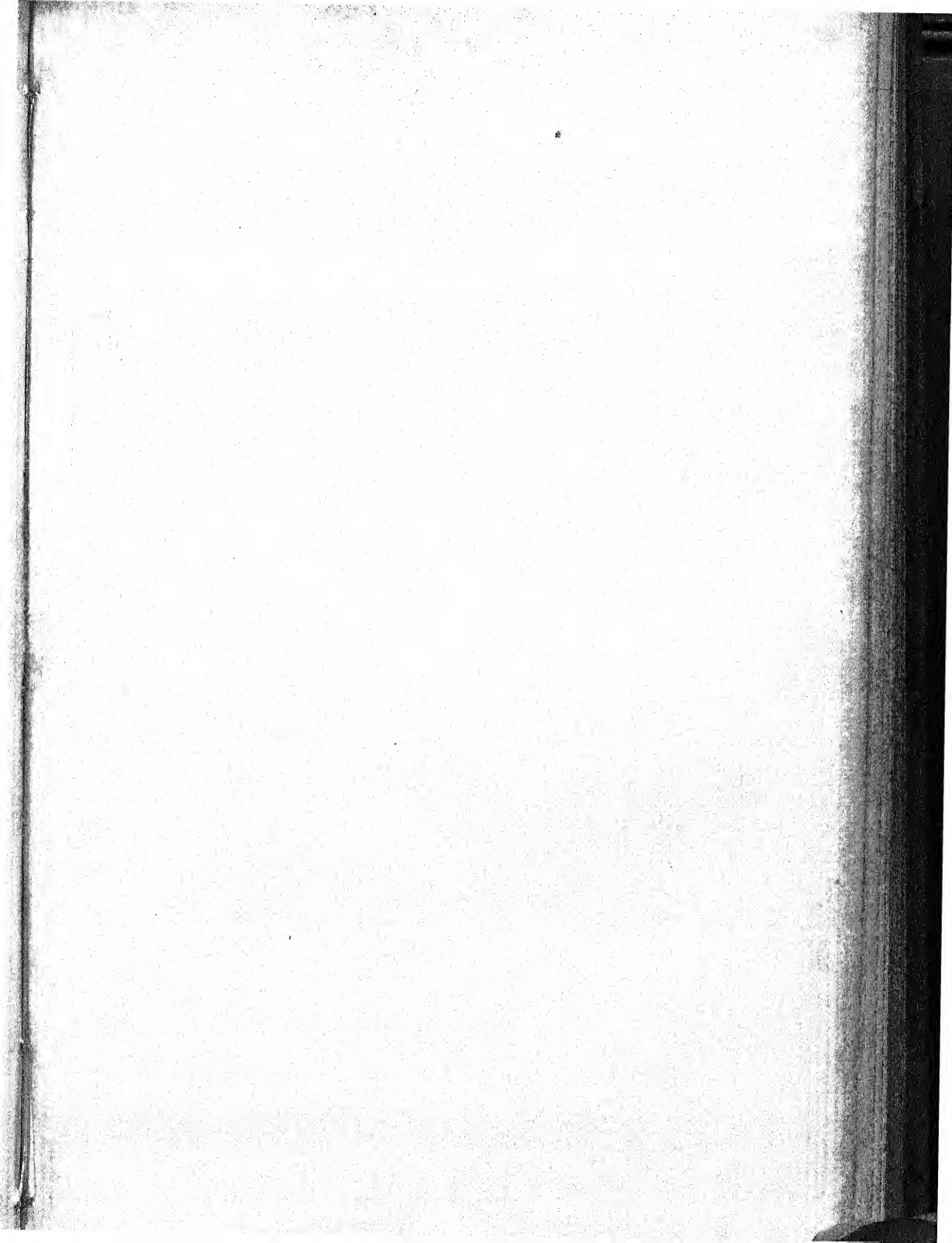
Churchyard's Worthies of Wales, p. 7.

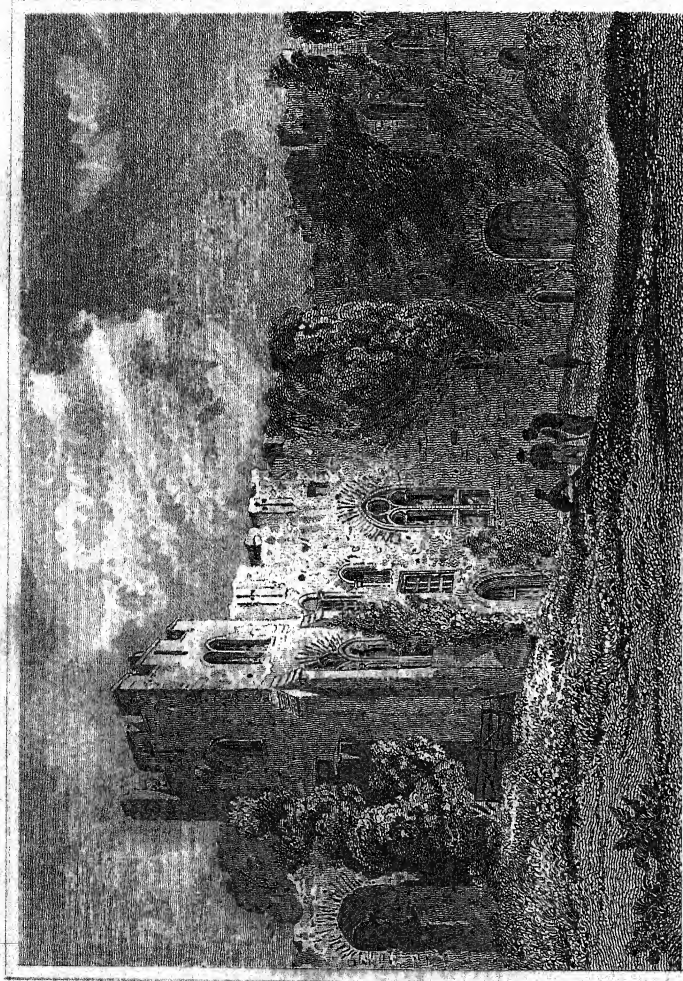
It appears from Domesday-Book, that this fortress, anciently denominated the Castle of Estrighoiel or Striguil, was erected shortly after the Norman invasion by William Fitz-Osborne, Lord of Breteuil in Normandy, an eminent commander in the army of the Conqueror. Having distinguished himself at the battle of Hastings, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Hereford, and also received in reward several extensive domains. His titles and possessions in this country were inherited by his third son Roger de Britolio or de Breteuil, by whom, however, they were forfeited, in consequence of his rebelling against the King, in conjunction with the Earl of Norfolk and other nobles.

In the reign of Henry I. Chepstow Castle was possessed by Gilbert Strongbow, brother of Richard Earl of Clare, who was created Earl of Pembroke, and Earl Marshal of England, by Henry II. This nobleman was succeeded by Richard de Clare, also surnamed Strongbow, the celebrated and successful invader of Ireland; he died in 1176, and the castle, town, and manor of Striguil, or Chepstow, were conveyed by Isabella, his daughter and heiress, to her husband William de Mareschall, who was appointed Lord Protector of the kingdom during the minority of Henry III. and was created, in right of his wife, Earl of Pembroke and Striguil, or Estrigol, as it was likewise termed. "This illustrious peer," says Mr. Archdeacon Coxe, in his Historical Tour in Monmouthshire, "was the greatest warrior in a period of warfare, and the most loyal subject in an age of rebellion: by the united influence of wisdom and valour, he supported the tottering throne of King John, broke the confederacy of the Barons, who had sworn allegiance to Lewis dauphin of France, drove away the foreign usurper, fixed Henry the Third on the throne of his ancestors, and gave peace to his distracted country." William de Mareschall had five sons, who all died without issue, and his vast possessions were divided among his five daughters, of whom the eldest, Maud, was married to

Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who thus obtained this castle with the appendant borough. His grandson, Roger, died without heir, and the earldom, together with all the Bigod possessions, was granted by Edward II. to his brother Thomas de Brotherton; from whom the estate descended to the famous Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal of England, who was banished by the capricious Richard II. after the quarrel in 1398, which had arisen between him and the Duke of Hereford, subsequently Henry IV. in consequence of his having been accused by the latter of speaking of the monarch with disrespect. John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, grandson of the above, appears to have sold the castle, manor, and lordship of Chepstow, to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke: from him they devolved to his son William, subsequently created Earl of Huntingdon; and by his daughter Elizabeth they were conveyed to her husband Sir Charles Somerset, who, in right of his wife, was immediately summoned to Parliament, by the title of Lord Herbert of Raglan, Chepstow, and Gower; and upon whom the Earldom of Worcester was afterwards conferred by Henry VIII. The demesne of Chepstow continued to belong to the Earls of Worcester until 1645, when it was confiscated by the Parliament, and settled on Oliver Cromwell. The castle and town, which from the commencement of the Civil Wars had been garrisoned for the King, had been taken in that year by the Governor of Gloucester, Colonel Morgan. "But the Castle," as Mr. Coxe relates, from Rushworth's Collections, "was afterwards surprised by the loyalists, under Sir Nicholas Kemys, who, in the absence of the Governor, by means of a secret correspondence, obtained possession of the western gate, and made the garrison prisoners of war. On this event Cromwell marched against it in person, took possession of the town, but assaulted the castle without success, though garrisoned only by 160 men. He then left Colonel Ewer, with a train of artillery, seven companies of foot, and four troops of horse, to prosecute the siege. But the garrison defended themselves valiantly, until their provisions were exhausted, and even then refused to surrender under promise of quarter, hoping to escape by means of a boat, which they had provided for that purpose. A soldier of the Parliamentary army, however, swam across the river, with a knife between his teeth, cut the cable of the boat, and brought it away; the castle was at length forced, and Sir Nicholas Kemys, with forty men, were slain in the assault. This event was considered by the Parliament so important, that the captain who brought the news was rewarded with fifty pounds, and a letter of thanks sent to Colonel Ewer and the officers and soldiers engaged in that service."

Chepstow Castle was restored to the Marquis of Worcester by Charles II. and the estate has continued in the possession of his descendants; being now the property of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort.

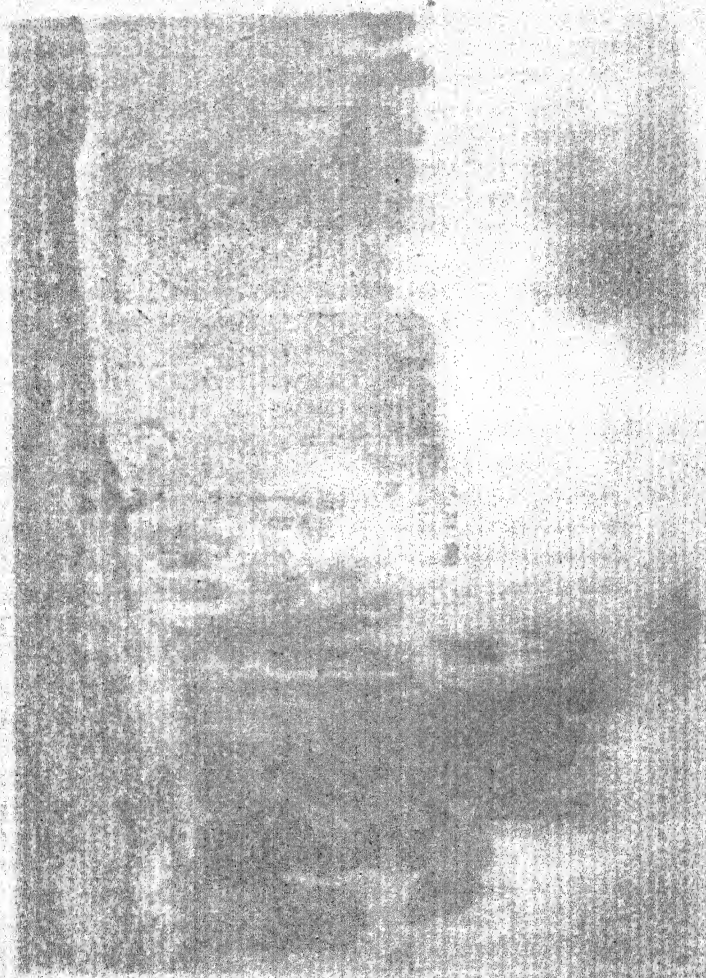


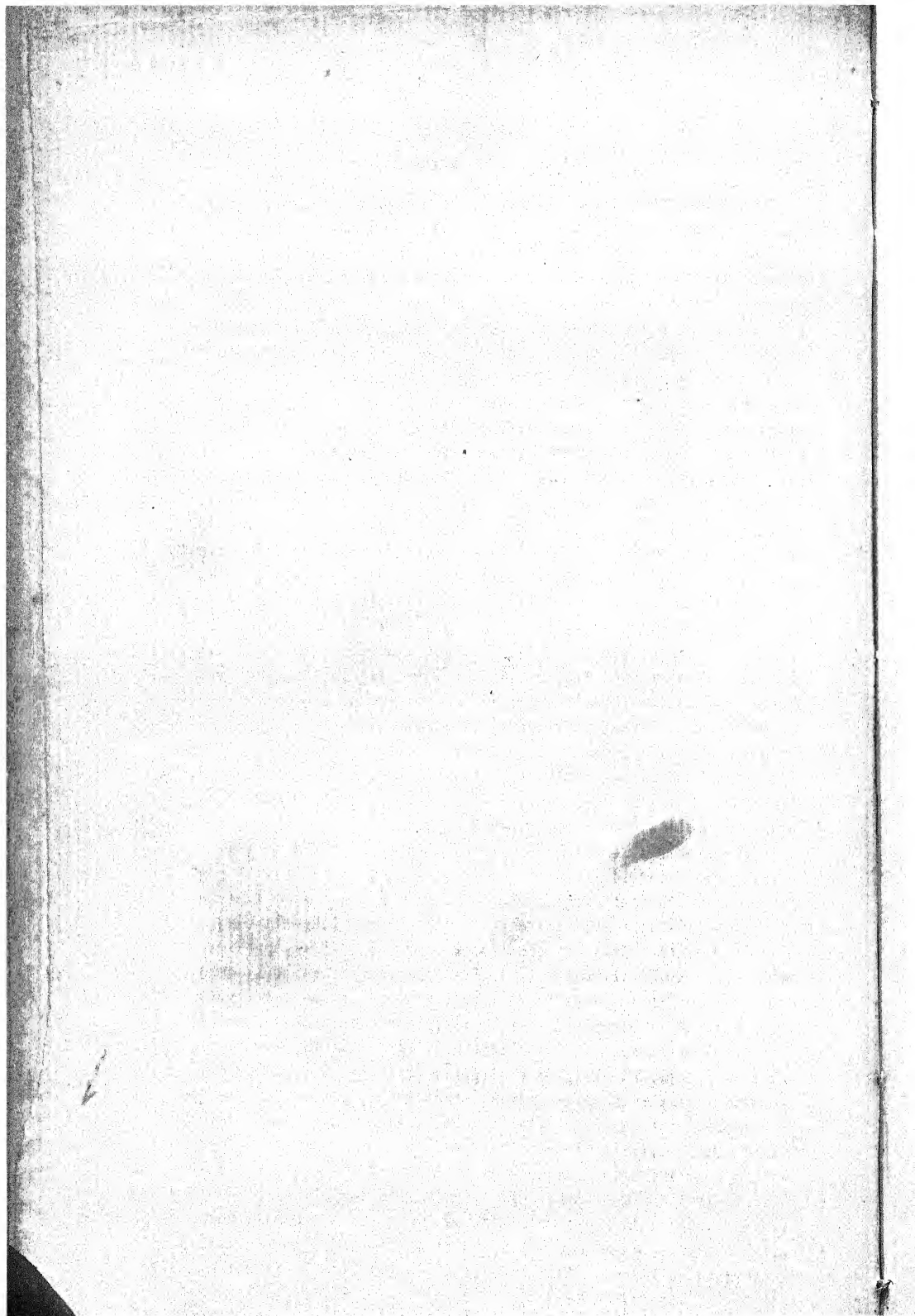


W. Woodcut. 1746.

Interior of
CHEPSTOW CASTLE,
Monmouthshire.

At Faldy. 1846.





This Castle is situated on the brow of a steep precipice, overhanging the south bank of the river Wye; its northern wall being advanced to the very edge of the cliff, appears to form a part of the rock itself; and the same ivy with which the wall is mantled, overspreads the face of the precipice. The southern side of the Castle, with the entrances on the east and west, were defended by a moat, and the field adjoining still retains the name of the Castle-ditch. The area, which occupies an extensive tract of ground, consists of four courts, as represented in the annexed Ground-plan. At the east end is the grand entrance, consisting of a gateway with a circular arch, strengthened by a large round tower on each side: this leads into the first court, in which are the ruins of the Great Hall, the Kitchens, and numerous other apartments and offices, some of them being of considerable size; and still retaining vestiges of baronial magnificence. They all exhibit the Pointed style of architecture, and are evidently of less antiquity than the main building of the Castle. Some of the ornamented tiles with which the halls and galleries were paved have been preserved, by being affixed to the walls of the court. When the author of the "Historical Tour" examined the Castle in 1799, no fewer than twenty-four ancient chimnies remained in this division. At the south-eastern angle is a large round Tower, which was formerly the Keep, but is now called Harry Martin's Tower, from its having been the place of confinement of that celebrated republican. It is strengthened, without the walls, by two massive buttresses: its front towards the court presents a doorway and windows headed with Pointed arches, and is evidently of more recent erection than the main structure of the Tower.

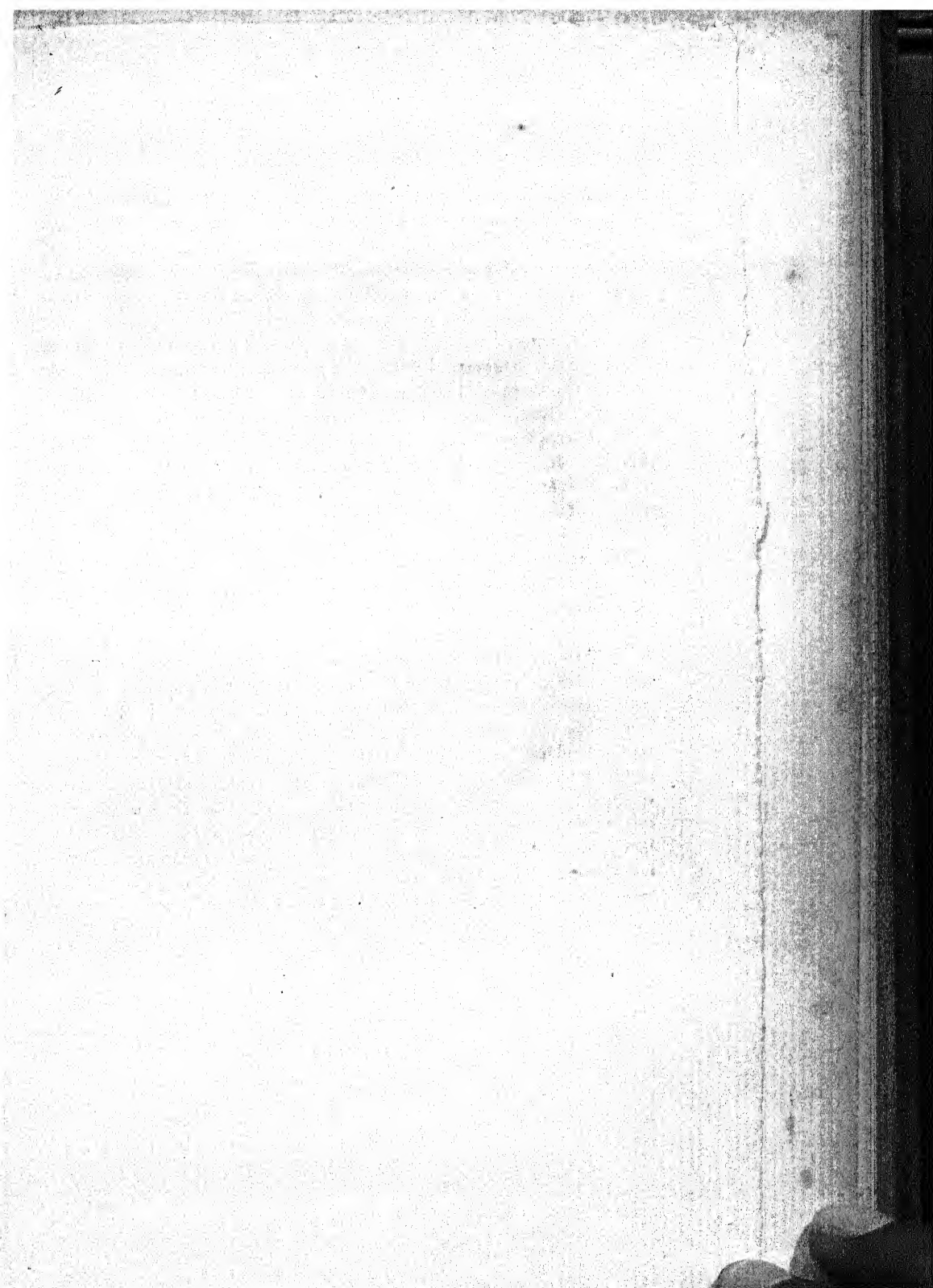
"On the western side of this court," says Mr. Coxe, "near a round Tower called the Old Kitchen, a gate opens into the second court, now a garden, at the extremity of which another gateway leads into the third court, and to a neat and elegant building usually called the Chapel. The walls of this edifice are partly formed with hewn-stone, and partly with rubble, which is covered with a hard cement of pebbles and mortar. Some Roman bricks interspersed in the western and southern sides, have induced antiquaries to suppose it of Roman workmanship, and to distinguish it by the name of the Roman Wall; but these bricks are too few in number to support this opinion, and the whole building appears to consist of heterogenous materials, collected from the remains of dilapidated structures. The inside is a grand area ninety feet in length, and thirty in breadth; the roof is fallen, and the remaining walls are not less than forty feet high. It is usually supposed to have formed one magnificent room; but a range of apertures for beams in the side walls, about thirteen feet from the ground, seem to prove that it was divided into an upper and lower apartment, unless they were intended to support a gallery." At the elevation of eighteen feet, is a series of

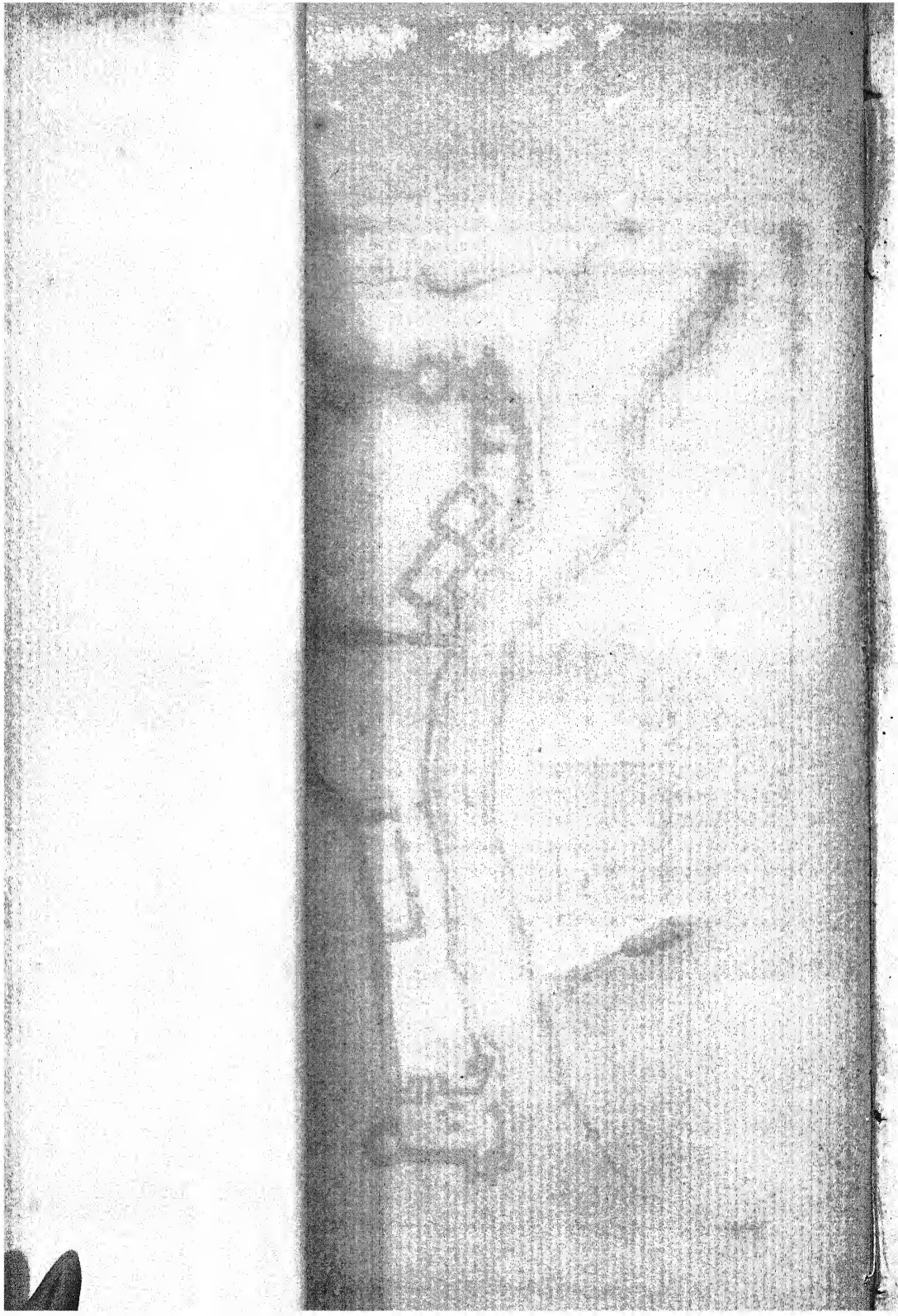
large circular arches, which appear to have been constructed for the purposes of imparting strength and lightness to the walls. "The present entrance at the north, probably led to a vaulted chamber beneath, but the grand entrance was by a flight of steps, still visible on the outside of the eastern wall, through a semicircular arched door-way, now closed, in the upper part of which appear a Roman brick, and two stones ornamented with Saxon mouldings, plainly taken from the remains of more ancient structures. Within this entrance, a staircase in the wall ascends to a door, on a level with the range of arches, which opened into the upper chamber or gallery, and from thence to the battlements."

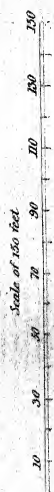
It appears, from the architectural characters of this Chapel, if such it were, that it was erected in the Norman age; but underwent considerable alterations at a subsequent period: many parts display an ornamented variety of the Pointed style of building.

In the third court, at the south-western angle, is a staircase ascending to the battlements; the western entrance to the Castle, leading into the fourth court, was approached by a drawbridge, and strengthened by three portcullisses.

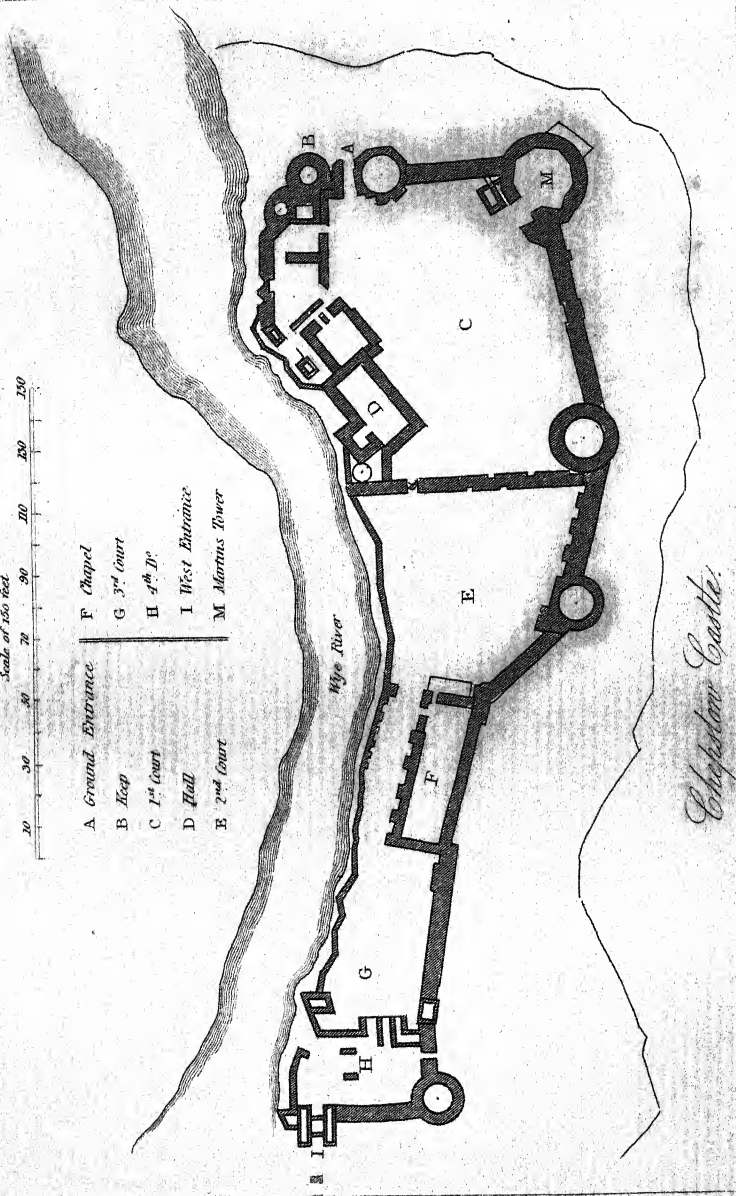
Henry Martin occupied a large apartment in the first story of the Keep Tower, his domestics having lodgings above. This persevering advocate of republican principles had surrendered in pursuance of the proclamation which was issued soon after the Restoration: he was afterwards tried, and found guilty; but he petitioned the Parliament for pardon, and obtained it, on the condition of imprisonment for life. He was at first confined in the Tower of London, but was in a short time removed to Chepstow. His wife was permitted to reside with him: he had the full enjoyment of his property, and, under a few necessary restrictions, he was allowed to receive and to return visits. A fit of apoplexy terminated his life, in 1680, in the seventy-eighth year of his age, and the twentieth of his imprisonment; his remains were interred in the Chancel of Chepstow Church.



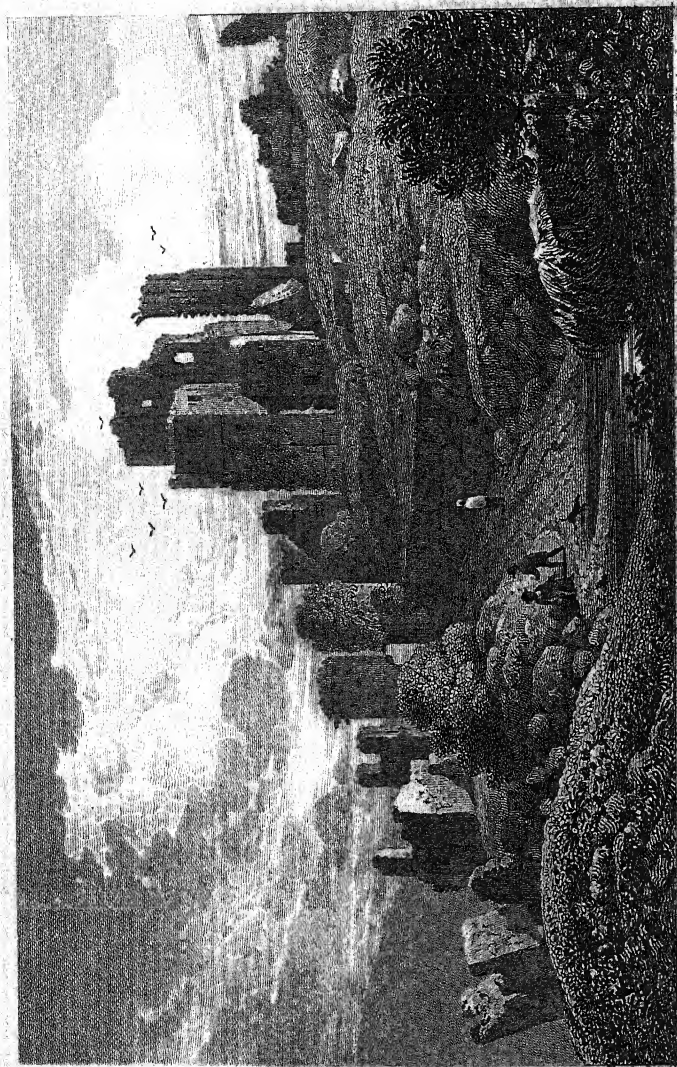




- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A Ground Entrance | F Chapel |
| B Keep | G 3 rd Court |
| C 1 st Court | H 4 th D ^o |
| D Hall | I West Entrance |
| E 2 nd Court | M Martinus Tower |



Chipstow Castle.



CORFE CASTLE,
Dorsetshire

THE CHURCH

THE CHURCH

The Church is a body of people who are united together by a common faith in Jesus Christ, and who are bound together by the same love and fellowship. It is a body that is called to live in the world, and to witness to the truth of the Gospel. The Church is not a building, nor is it a set of rules and regulations. It is a living organism, and it is the responsibility of every member to contribute to its growth and well-being. The Church is a place where we can find comfort and support in our times of need, and where we can find the strength and courage to face the challenges of life. It is a place where we can learn from one another, and where we can grow in our faith and understanding of God. The Church is a place where we can find the love and fellowship that we need to live in the world, and where we can find the hope and promise of eternal life. The Church is a place where we can find the truth of the Gospel, and where we can find the power of God's love. The Church is a place where we can find the light of the world, and where we can find the peace and joy of the Kingdom of God. The Church is a place where we can find the love and fellowship that we need to live in the world, and where we can find the hope and promise of eternal life. The Church is a place where we can find the truth of the Gospel, and where we can find the power of God's love. The Church is a place where we can find the light of the world, and where we can find the peace and joy of the Kingdom of God.

Corfe Castle,

DORSETSHIRE.

CORFE CASTLE stands a little north of the town of Corfe, opposite to the Church, on a very steep rocky hill, mingled with hard rubble chalk-stone, in the opening of one of those ranges of hills that inclose the eastern part of the Isle of Purbeck. Its situation between the ends of these hills deprives it much of its natural and artificial strength, being so commanded by them that they overlook the tops of the highest towers; yet its structure is so strong, the ascent of the hill on all sides but the south so steep, and the walls so massy and thick, that it must have been one of the most impregnable fortresses in the Kingdom before the invention of artillery. It was of great importance, in respect to its command over the whole Isle; whence our Saxon ancestors justly styled it *Coif Gate*, as being the pass and avenue into the best part of the Isle.

The Castle is approached from the town by a strong bridge, consisting of four very high, narrow arches, crossing a moat of considerable depth, but now dry. This bridge leads to the gate of the first ward, which remains nearly entire, probably from the thickness of the walls, which, from the outward to the inner facing, is full nine yards. The ruins of the entrance to the second ward, and of the tower near it, are very remarkable. The latter, which once adjoined the gate, was separated, with a part of the arch, at the time of the demolition of the Castle, by order of the Parliament, in the year 1646, and moved down the precipice, preserving its perpendicularity, and projecting almost five feet below the corresponding part. Another of the towers on the same side, on the contrary, is inclined so much, that a spectator will tremble when passing under it. The singular position of these towers seems to have been occasioned through the foundations being undermined (for blowing them up) in an incomplete manner. On the higher part of the hill stands the Keep, or citadel, which is at some distance from the centre of the fortress, and commands a view of immense extent, to the north and west. It has not hitherto suffered much diminution from its original height; the fury of the winds being resisted less by the thickness of the walls than by the strength of the cement. The upper windows have Saxon arches, but are apparently of a later date than any other part of the building west of the Keep, the stones of which being disposed in the *herring-bone fashion*, prove it to be of the earliest style. The Chapel is of a very late date, as appears from its obtuse Pointed arches; and Mr. Hutchins, the historian of Dorsetshire, was of opinion that almost all the changes of Architecture, from the reign of Edgar to the time of the Tudors, "might be traced in this extensive and stupendous ruin."

The exact period when this fortress was erected is unknown; though

CORFE CASTLE.

some circumstances render it probable that it was built by King Edgar. That it did not exist previously to the year 887, or 888, the time when the Nunnery at Shaftesbury was founded, is certain, from an inquisition taken in the 54th year of Henry the Third, wherein the jurors returned, "that the abbess and nuns at Shaston (Shaftesbury) had, without molestation, *before the foundation of the Castle at Corfe*, all wrecks within their manor of Kingston, in the Isle of Purbeck." Mr. Aubrey, in his *Monumenta Britannica*, observes, he was informed that mention was made of Corfe Castle in the reign of King Alfred; yet it seems very improbable that that this should be the fact; for if it had actually existed in the time of that monarch, it would surely have been more publicly known. The short reigns that succeeded would not allow time for so extensive an undertaking; "but Edgar enjoyed more peace than almost any of his predecessors, was superior in wealth and power, and a great builder, he having founded or repaired no fewer than forty-seven monasteries." To him, then, the origin of this Castle may with the greatest probability be ascribed, as his second wife, Elfrida, resided here at the commencement of her widowhood. During this residence was committed the foul murder on King Edmund, Edgar's son and successor, which has been so fully recorded by our historians.

In the reign of King Stephen, Corfe Castle was seized by Baldwin de Rivers, Earl of Devon; and though the King afterwards endeavoured to dispossess him, his efforts were ineffectual. King John appears to have made it for some time his place of residence, as several writs, issued by him in the 15th and 16th of his reign, are dated from Corfe. On the coronation of Henry the Third, Peter de Mauley, the Governor of the Castle, was summoned to attend the ceremony, and to bring with him the regalia, "then in his custody in this Castle, wherewith he had been entrusted by John." The following year he delivered up the Castle to the King, with all the military engines, ammunition, and jewels committed to his charge. Edward the Second was removed hither from Kenilworth Castle, when a prisoner, by order of the Queen and her favourite Mortimer. Henry the Seventh repaired the Castle for the residence of his mother, the Countess of Richmond, the Parliament having granted 2,000*l.* for that purpose; yet it does not appear that it was ever inhabited by that Princess. It was again repaired by Sir Christopher Hatton; and most probably by Sir John Bankes, whose Lady became illustrious from the gallant manner in which she defended it from the attacks of the Parliamentary forces in the year 1643, until the siege was raised. In the years 1645 and 1646 it was again besieged, or rather blockaded, by a Parliamentary army, who obtained possession through the treachery of Lieutenant-colonel Pitman, an officer of the garrison. When it was delivered up, the Parliament ordered it to be demolished; and the walls and towers were undermined and thrown down, or blown up with gunpowder, as above alluded to.

Cowes Castle, *General de la Roche*

ISLE OF WIGHT.

NEITHER in point of historical interest, nor yet of antiquity, does this fortress furnish many materials for a descriptive account of it; for the brief story of its erection, with a few particulars concerning its military supplies, comprise nearly all the information which the numerous writers on this Island have collected or recorded in their notices relating to it.

Towards the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII. in July 1545, Admiral Annebaut made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the English fleet, though at that period the French possessed considerable skill upon the seas, and their armament amounted to about 245 sail, including small vessels. The Admiral next endeavoured to capture the Isle of Wight, upon which he actually landed about 2,000 men in three places; but finding it impossible to fortify it for Francis I. they contented themselves with laying waste and burning the villages. They were thus employed, when Richard Worsley, Esq. Captain of the Island, attacked them, and by his own good conduct, and the valour of the inhabitants, the French were driven back to their ships; whilst their Admiral and many of his forces were slain in the conflict. It was not until this invasion called the attention of the English to the Island, that it possessed any regular means of defence; but fortifications were then erected in various parts of it, of which number were the Castles at East and West Cowes.

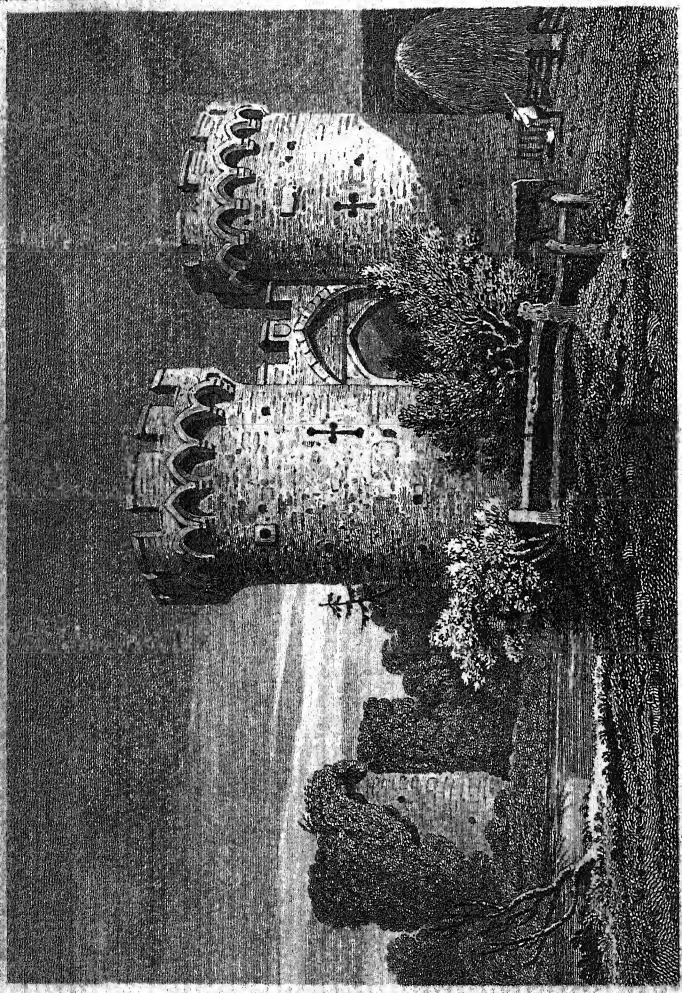
The harbour of Cowes is one of the safest and most commodious in the British Channel; and the two points of it, which are situated directly opposite to each other, are named according to their positions on the Island, both standing upon the north side of it, looking towards Southampton, from which they are sixteen miles distant. They are divided by the river Medina, which runs up to Newport; and the communication between them is by means of ferry-boats. The fortress which once defended East Cowes, has long since been ruined, and was gradually carried away; the materials being used for the erection of a house in Newport, but the site of it is yet denominated Old Castle Point. Camden observes, that even in his time both Castles were in ruins; but that erected at West Cowes is yet standing, and consists of a small stone

COWES CASTLE.

building, defended by a semi-circular battery. It commands the road approaching the town; and its form and battlements admit the guns to be so pointed, that, if they were resolutely supported, its protection would be both considerable and extensive. Its present establishment consists of eleven nine-pounders mounted, and it has good apartments for the captain and gunners; but in 1547, to a commission appointed by Edward VI. to inquire into the ammunition, &c. of the Castles in this Island, the following ordnance and stores were reported to be found at West Cowes:—In the barbican six pieces of brass and iron, one unserviceable; and 148 shot of different sizes: and in the west wing were three pieces, also unserviceable. In the main tower eight pieces, five unserviceable; 210 shot; one double barrel and two firkins of serpentine powder; two unserviceable hackbuts; and four pounds of corn powder: 19 bows, 32 chests of arrows, 22 picks, and 20 bills. In 1558 the annual expence of West Cowes Castle was comprised in a porter at 8*d.*, and three gunners each at 6*d.*, *per* day; but in 1781, the establishment consisted of a captain at 10*s.*, one master gunner at 2*s.*, and five other gunners, each at 1*s.* *per* day, amounting yearly to the sum of £310. 5*s.*

The town of Cowes is pleasantly situated on the decline of a hill at the mouth of the river, and probably originated with the erection of the Castle. Its streets towards the sea are narrow, but the buildings rising one above another command a delightful view, and have a pleasing effect. It is now used as a watering-place, and is an agreeable situation for country villas, the time having long since passed when, according to the verses of Leland,

“ The two huge Cowes that bellow from the shore,
Shake East and West with their tremendous roar;
They guard fair Newport and her lofty Isle,
From fierce invaders, and their cruel spoil.”



COWLING CASTLE,
W.C.

Edinburgh 3.

Edinburgh 3.



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Cowling Castle.

KENT.

COWLING, anciently called Culinges and Coulyng, was granted, by the former name, to Duke Eadulf, by Cenulph, King of Mercia, whose original grant Hasted, in his History of the County, mentions as being preserved in the Surrenden Library. In the reign of Edward the Confessor this lordship was possessed by Earl Leofwyne, sixth son of Earl Godwin, who was slain at the battle of Hastings, while fighting on behalf of his brother King Harold. The Norman Conqueror, soon after he had effected the subjugation of the realm, gave it to his half-brother Odo, the celebrated Bishop of Baieux; but upon his disgrace, about four years afterwards, it reverted to the Crown. In the reign of Edward the First it was held by Henry de Cobham, whose son John, as appears from Dugdale's Baronage, had licence of free-warren within this lordship in the seventeenth of Edward the Third. His son, also named John, obtained permission from Richard the Second, in the fourth year of his reign, to embattle and fortify his manor-house, afterwards called COWLING CASTLE; and in his descendants, by the female line, this manor continued vested until the execution for treason of George Brooke, Esq. brother to Henry Lord Cobham, in the time of James the First. The monarch restored it, with the Castle, to Mr. Brooke's son William, then an infant, but who was afterwards made a Knight of the Bath, and who died seised of this estate in 1668. On a division among his daughters and co-heiresses in the following year, it was separated into three parts; the royalties, privileges, and liberties of the manor, being by agreement equally divided.

Cowling Castle occupies a low situation, at a short distance from the Church on the West: but, with the exception of the Gateway, is now little more than a mass of ruins. The body of the Castle was of a square form, flanked by towers; and environed by a moat, which still contains water, though partly filled up. At the south-eastern angle are the remains of a circular Tower, finely mantled with ivy: the inner area is now an orchard and garden, the whole demesne being tenanted as a farm. The entrance to the outer works was by a handsome Gateway, as represented in our View; this is nearly perfect, and consists of two semi-circular towers, machicolated and embattled, with a strongly arched entrance, originally defended by a portcullis, the place for which is still

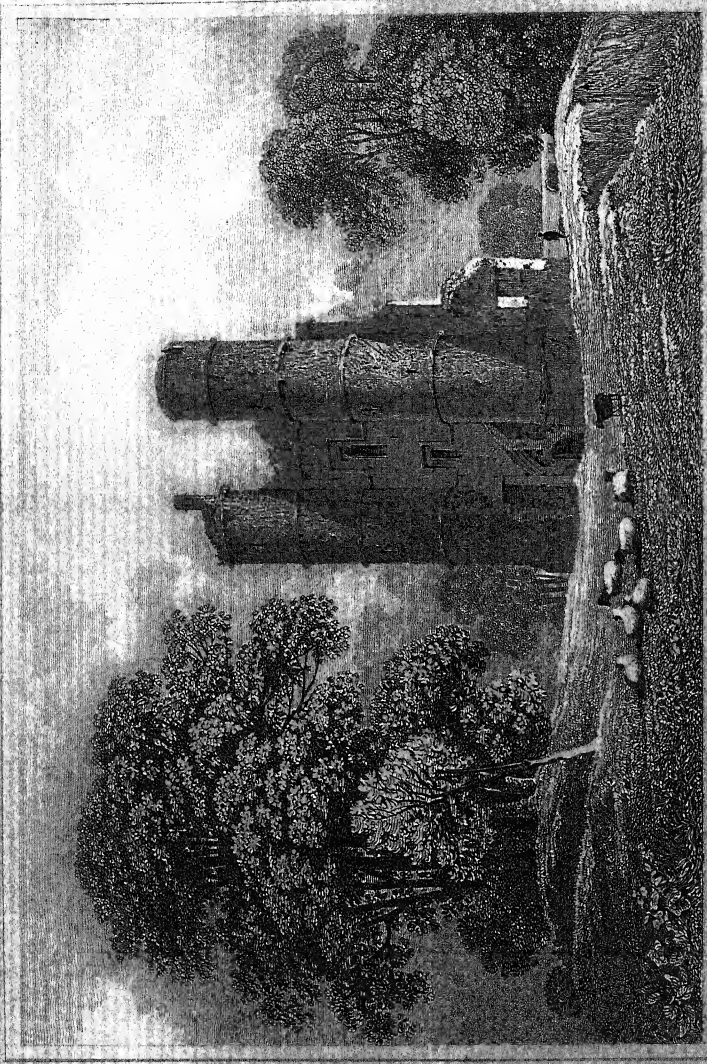
COWLING CASTLE.

in good preservation. In the inner parts of the towers, which are open, were flights of stone steps, leading up to the parapets. On the front of the easternmost tower an engraved plate of brass is affixed, in imitation of a deed or grant, having an appendant seal of the Cobham arms, and containing these lines :—

Knoweth that herh and shali be,
That i am mad in help of the contrre,
In knowyng of whiche thyng,
This is chartre and wytnessing.

This is traditionally recorded to have been fixed up by John de Cobham, the builder, who is supposed to have been apprehensive that the strength of his Castle might give umbrage to the Court, and therefore took this method to escape censure. The inscription is given above from a copy, corrected on the spot, a few years since, by Messrs. Richard and Arthur Taylor.

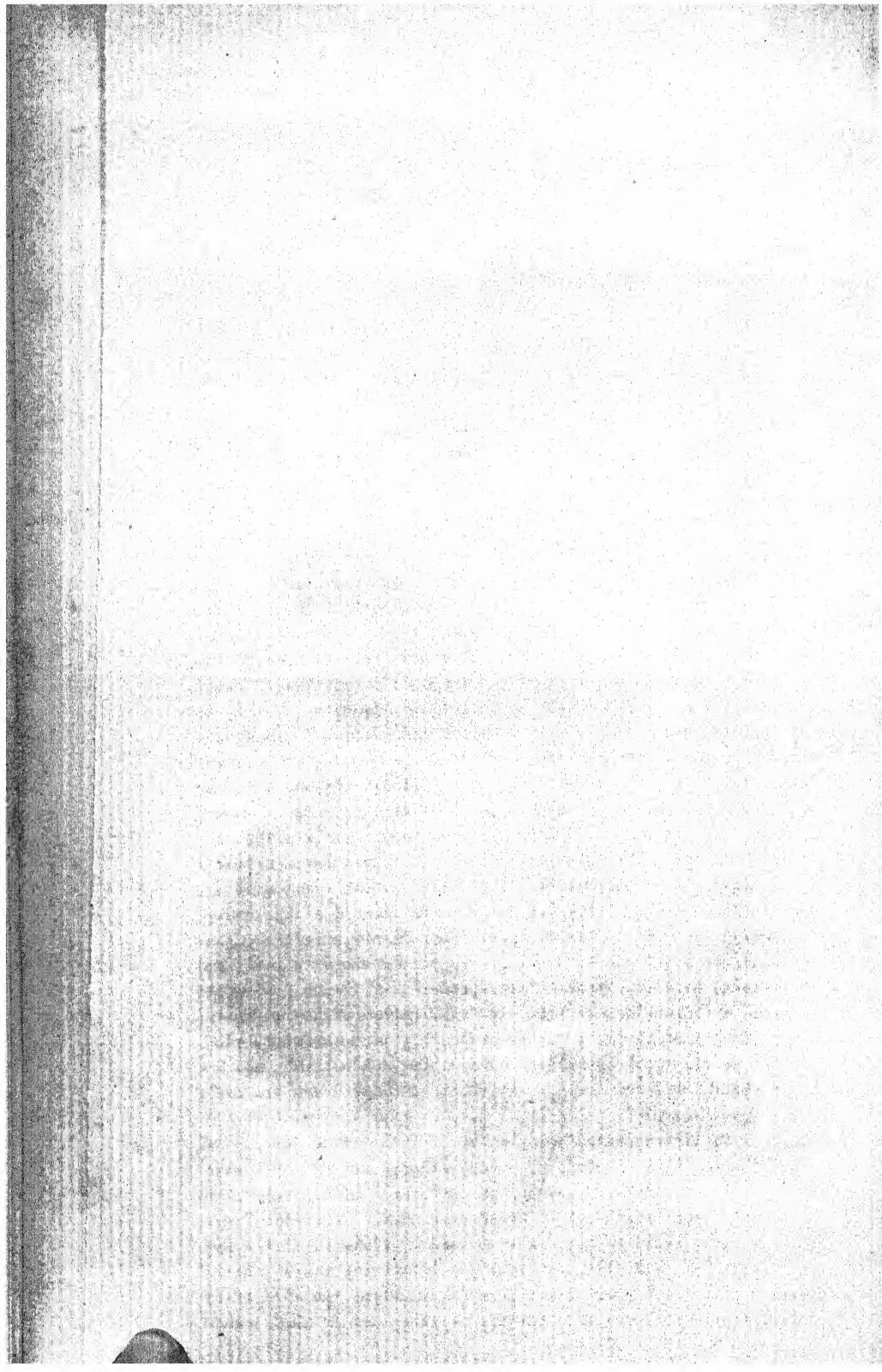
In this fortress Sir John Oldcastle, who had summons to Parliament as Lord Cobham, in right of his wife, sought refuge when accused of heresy before Archbishop Arundel; and refused to admit the Archbishop's chief "Sommener" or messenger, sent for the purpose of serving on him a citation of appearance :—"And as the seyd Sommener was thether comen," says Bale in his Brefs Chronycle of Sir Johan Oldcastell, "he durste in no case entre the gates of so noble a man, without his Lycens, and therfore he returned home agayne, hys Message not done." Sir George Brooke, Lord Cobham, defended this Castle against the unfortunate Sir Thomas Wyatt, in the reign of Queen Mary; and though the Entrance-gate was forced, and part of the wall broken down by the assailant's ordnance, he nevertheless succeeded in keeping possession of the other works, until Sir Thomas drew off his forces, and marched to Gravesend.



Engraved by H. Robinson

Painted by J. G. Thompson

DONNINGTON CASTLE,
Berkshire



Donnington Castle,

BERKSHIRE.

THE ancient Fortress of DONNINGTON or DUNNINGTON, of which only a gateway at present exists, was situated on an eminence, about a mile to the northward of the county-town of Newbury, and at a small distance from the hamlet of Donnington.

This Castle is said to have been erected or rebuilt by Sir Richard Abberbury, who had been guardian to King Richard II. and who was expelled from court by the confederate nobles in 1388, in consequence of his favouring the despotic intentions of that monarch. The manor of Donnington had been possessed by the family of Abberbury so early as the year 1292. At what period Sir Richard died, or when or how this Castle and manor ceased to be his property, cannot be ascertained; for, according to Mr. Lysons, the inquisition taken after his death is not to be found among the Escheat Rolls in the Tower; it seems, however, that he was living in 1397. About this time, it has been asserted, Donnington Castle became the property of the poet Chaucer; and, "In this pleasant retirement," as Urry his biographer relates, he "spent the few last years of his Life, living in honour, and esteemed by all, famous for his Learning, not only in England, but in foreign Countries." The former of these assertions, however, Messrs. Lysons have remarked, "appears very doubtful; no connection is to be discovered between the families of Abberbury and Chaucer; nor was the poet, towards the close of his life, in such affluent circumstances as to be able to make any considerable purchase. The most probable conjecture perhaps is, that his son, Thomas Chaucer, who married a rich heiress, daughter of Sir John de Burgherst, purchased Donnington of the Abberburys, in or about 1398. Thomas Chaucer was sheriff of Berks and Oxfordshire, in 1399; he was then described as of Ewelme, which he possessed in right of his wife, as part of the inheritance of the Burghersts; it is probable that he might have given Donnington to his father for life, and that he afterwards settled it on his daughter and heir Alice, and her first husband, Sir John Phelip, who died, seised of the manor and castle in her right, in 1415."

Evelyn in his celebrated work entitled "*Sylva; or a Discourse of Forest Trees*," when treating of the age, stature, and felling of trees, describes three noble oaks, which, at the time of his writing, about 1662, had "lately flourished in Donnington Park;" and which were traditionally reported to have been planted by Chaucer. One, called the King's Oak, was fifty feet in height before any bough or knot appeared; the second, called the Queen's, held forty feet of excellent timber, straight as an arrow in growth and grain; and the third, named

"Chaucer's Oak, though it were uot of these dimensions, yet was it a very goodly tree."

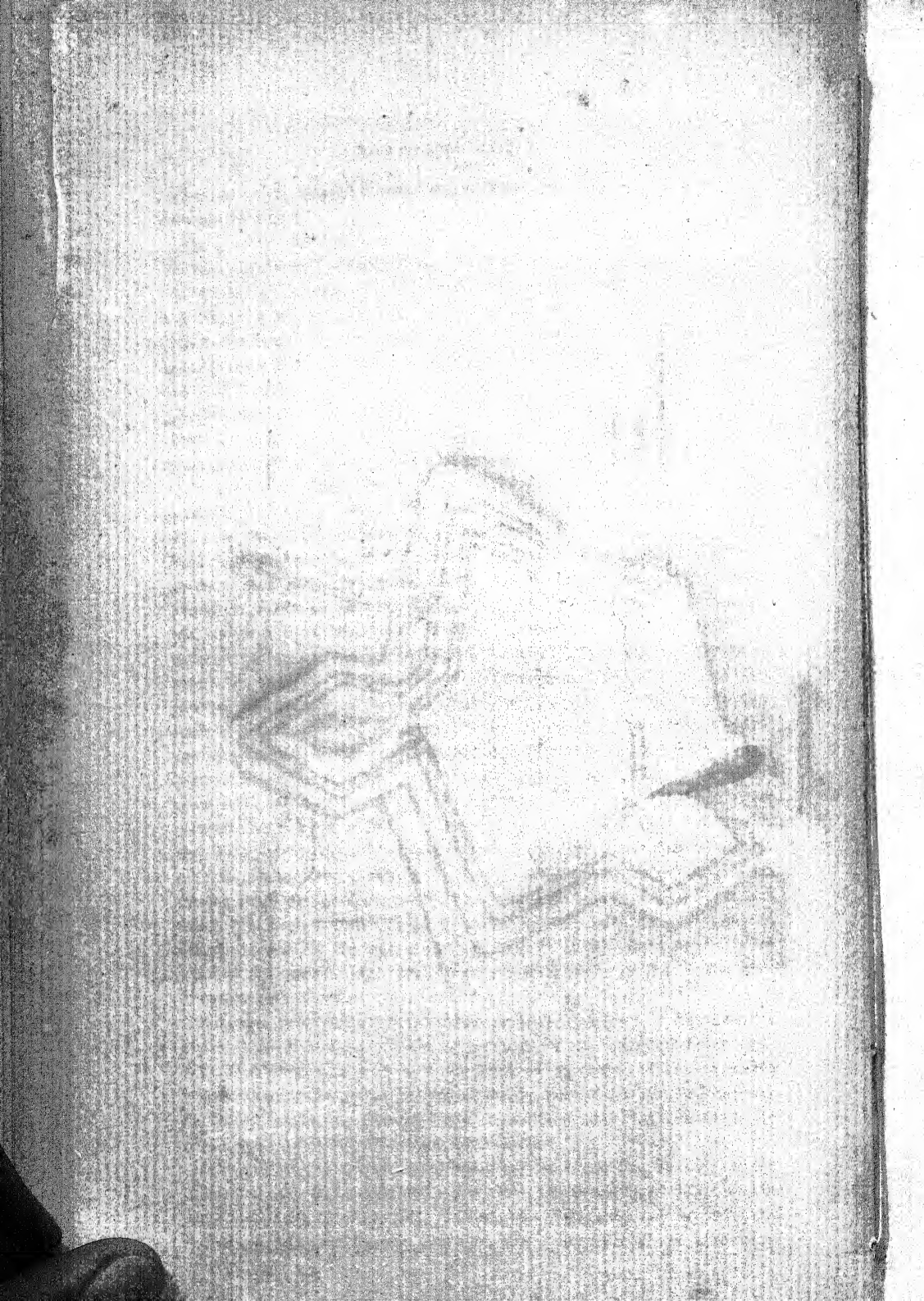
The poet's grand-daughter above mentioned, was thrice married; and her third husband, William de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, made Donnington Castle his occasional residence, and considerably enlarged the buildings. Upon the attainder of this nobleman, or that of one of his grandsons, Donnington became vested in the Crown; and it was subsequently granted to Charles Brandon by King Henry the Eighth. In the time of Camden it appears to have belonged to the Lord Admiral, Charles Earl of Nottingham, and the Castle is described by that Antiquary as a small but elegant structure, on the top of a woody hill, commanding a pleasant prospect, and lighted by windows on every side.

In 1643, being then the property of the Packer family, it was garrisoned for the King, being esteemed an important post, as commanding the road from Oxford to Newbury, and the great road from London to Bath, and other parts of the west of England. The command of the garrison was given to Captain John Boys, who, by the bravery with which he defended this post, during a succession of sieges, shewed himself well worthy of the trust. Major-Gen. Middleton first attempted to carry it by assault, but was repulsed with considerable loss: it was then regularly besieged by Col. Horton, who battered down three of the towers, and a part of the wall, and was subsequently assisted by the Earl of Manchester and his army; their united forces, however, could not prevail against the garrison, but were compelled to raise the siege. When the King came to Newbury, he knighted the governor for these good services. During the second battle of Newbury, Sir John Boys secured the King's artillery under the Castle-walls. After the battle, the King having departed to Oxford with his army, the Earl of Essex, with his whole force, besieged Donnington Castle, but was not more successful than his predecessors in that attempt had been; and he had raised the siege before Charles returned for the relief of the garrison, which he did on November the 4th, 1644: it was then re-victualled without opposition, and the King slept that night in the Castle, with his army around him.

The entrance-gateway, with its towers, is the only part of Donnington Castle now remaining; this is represented in the annexed Engraving. The figure and dimensions of the Fortress, as well as of the outworks which were thrown up for its defence during the Civil Wars, may be seen in the accompanying Ground-Plans copied from one that was made for Mr. Grose, by an Officer residing near the spot.

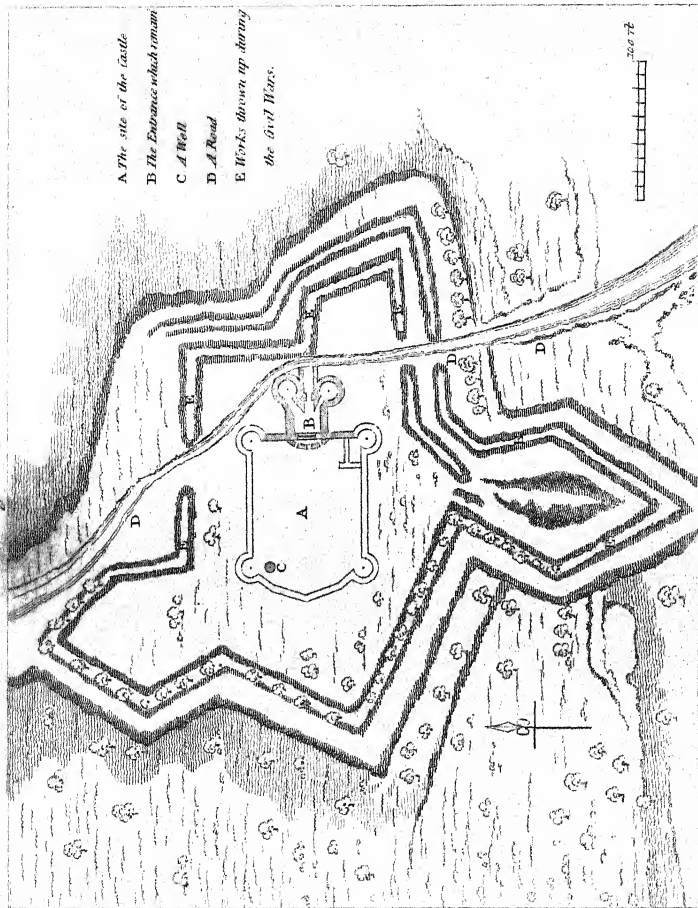
The site of the Castle passed by an heiress from the Packers to the Hartleys, and was within these few years, the property of Winchcombe Henry Howard Hartley, esq. The manor of Donnington is now held under the King, by William Lowndes, Esq. as parcel of the Honour of Wallingford.

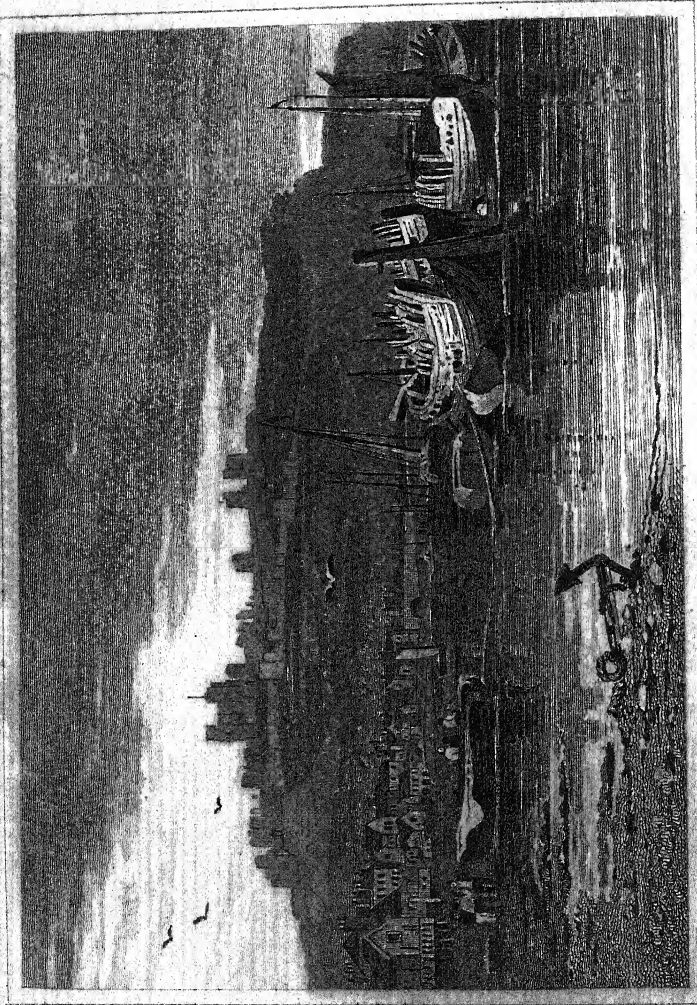




- A The site of the Castle
B The Entrance which remains
C A Well
D A Road
E Works thrown up during
the Civil Wars.

Scale
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DOVER CASTLE.
Kent.

H. Garrison del.

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Dover Castle,

KENT.

THE situation of Dover, in respect to the continent, must have rendered it a post of the greatest consequence even from the most early periods of our history, and there can be little doubt but that the site of the CASTLE was once a British hill-fortress, long previous to the conquest of this Island by the Roman arms, or even to the invasion of Cæsar. "The real existence of such a prior strong-hold," Mr. King remarks, in the *Munimenta Antiqua*, "may not only be concluded from its situation on the summit of a cliff, so very proper for the purpose, more than 300 feet in height, and from the peculiar form of part of the outlines still remaining, but may also be very fairly inferred from the old tradition, which says, that here Arviragus, the British chief, fortified himself, when he refused to pay the tribute imposed by Julius Cæsar; and that here, afterwards, King Arthur also held his residence."

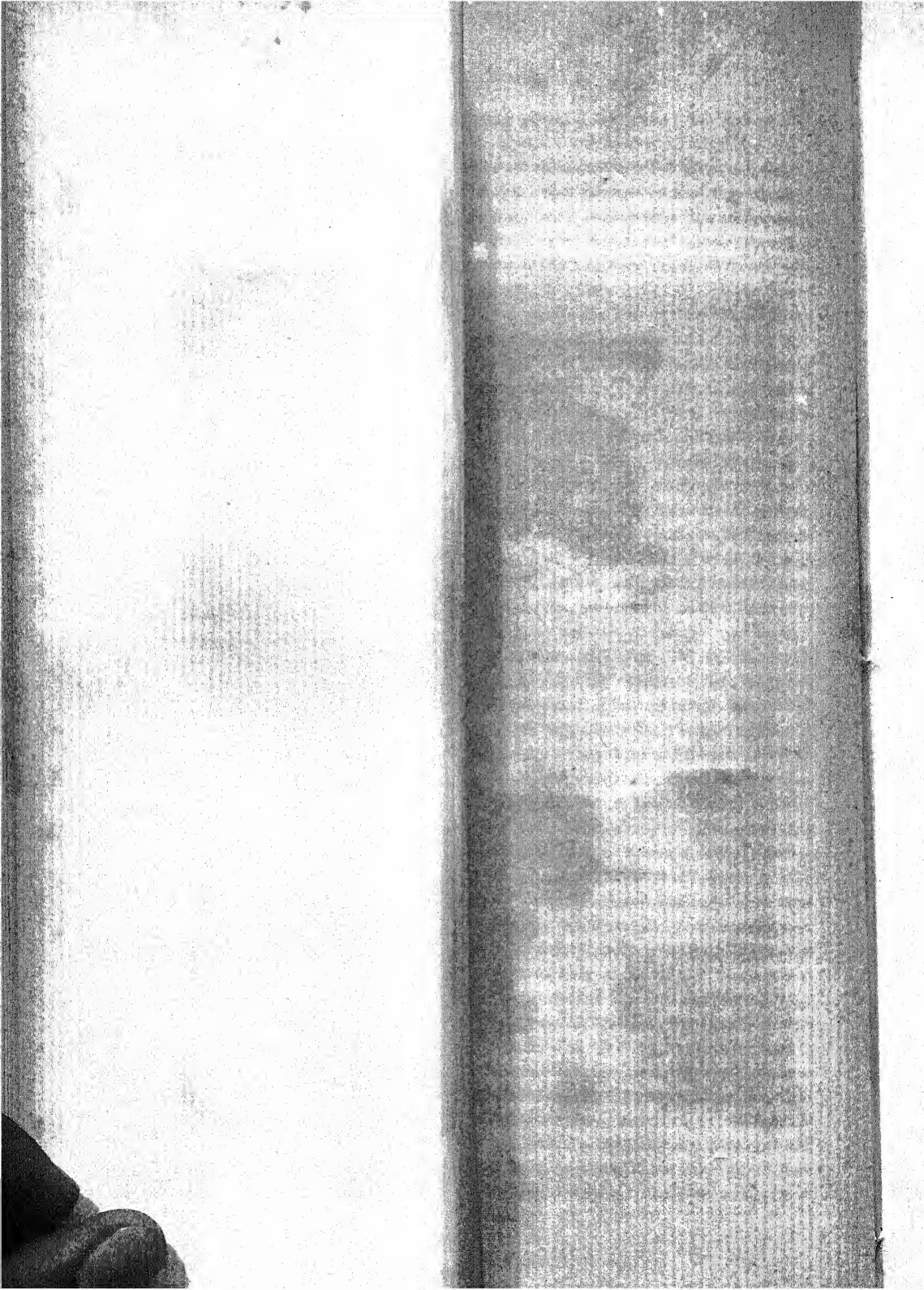
Darell, in his *History of Dover Castle*, has given currency to another tradition, which assigns the foundation of this fortress to Cæsar himself: and Lambard, in his *Perambulation of Kent*, quotes Lydgate and Rosse, as saying, that "they of the Castell keepe till this day, certeine vessels of olde wine and salte, which they affirme to be the remaine of such prouision as he (Cæsar) brought into it." From what we know, however, of Cæsar's operations in this country, as detailed in his own *Commentaries*, the assumed fact may be considered as wholly devoid of truth; though the ancient PHAROS, which still remains on the upper part of the Castle-hill, furnishes unquestionable evidence of Roman workmanship; and as the importance of this situation must have pointed it out as an object of primary regard, there is a strong presumption, that it must have been one of the first places that the Romans fortified. An accurate observer, perhaps, may still trace the outline of the Roman camp, which, in this instance, partook of a customary deviation, according to the nature of the ground, and had more of the oval in its figure than of the parallelogram.

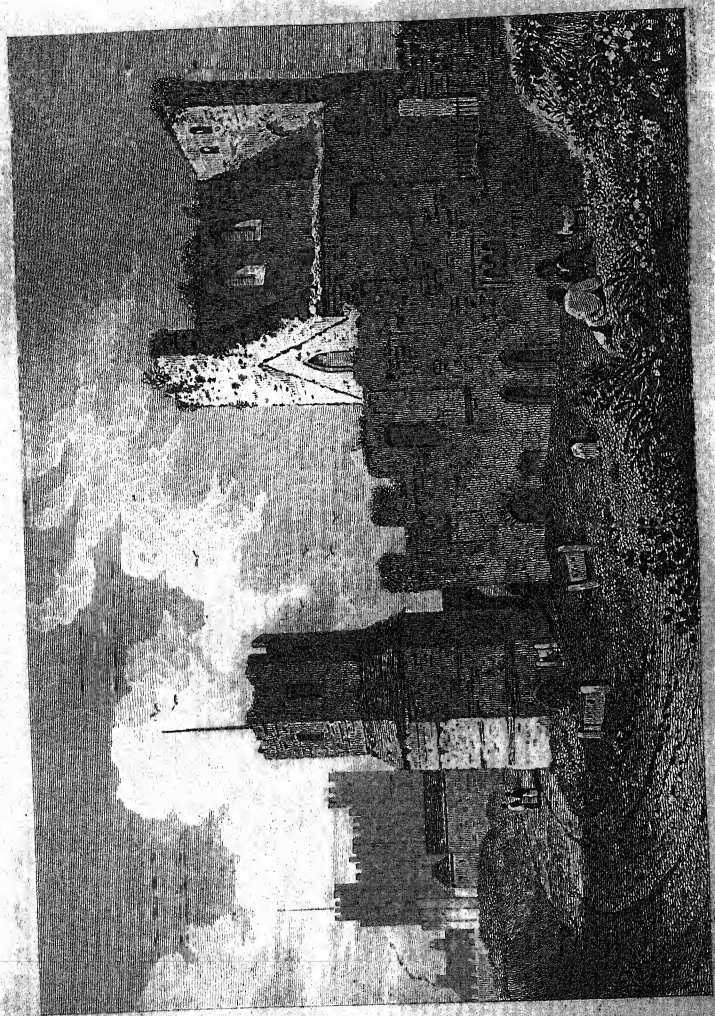
The form of the Roman Pharos is octagonal without, but square within; the sides of the internal square, and each side of the external octagon, being about fourteen of our feet, or about fourteen and a half of Roman feet, in dimensions: the thickness of the wall, in the lower part, is about ten feet. The foundations were laid in a bed of clay, notwithstanding that it is built on a chalk rock; a circumstance which has also been observed in other Roman buildings. It has an arched door-

DOVER CASTLE.

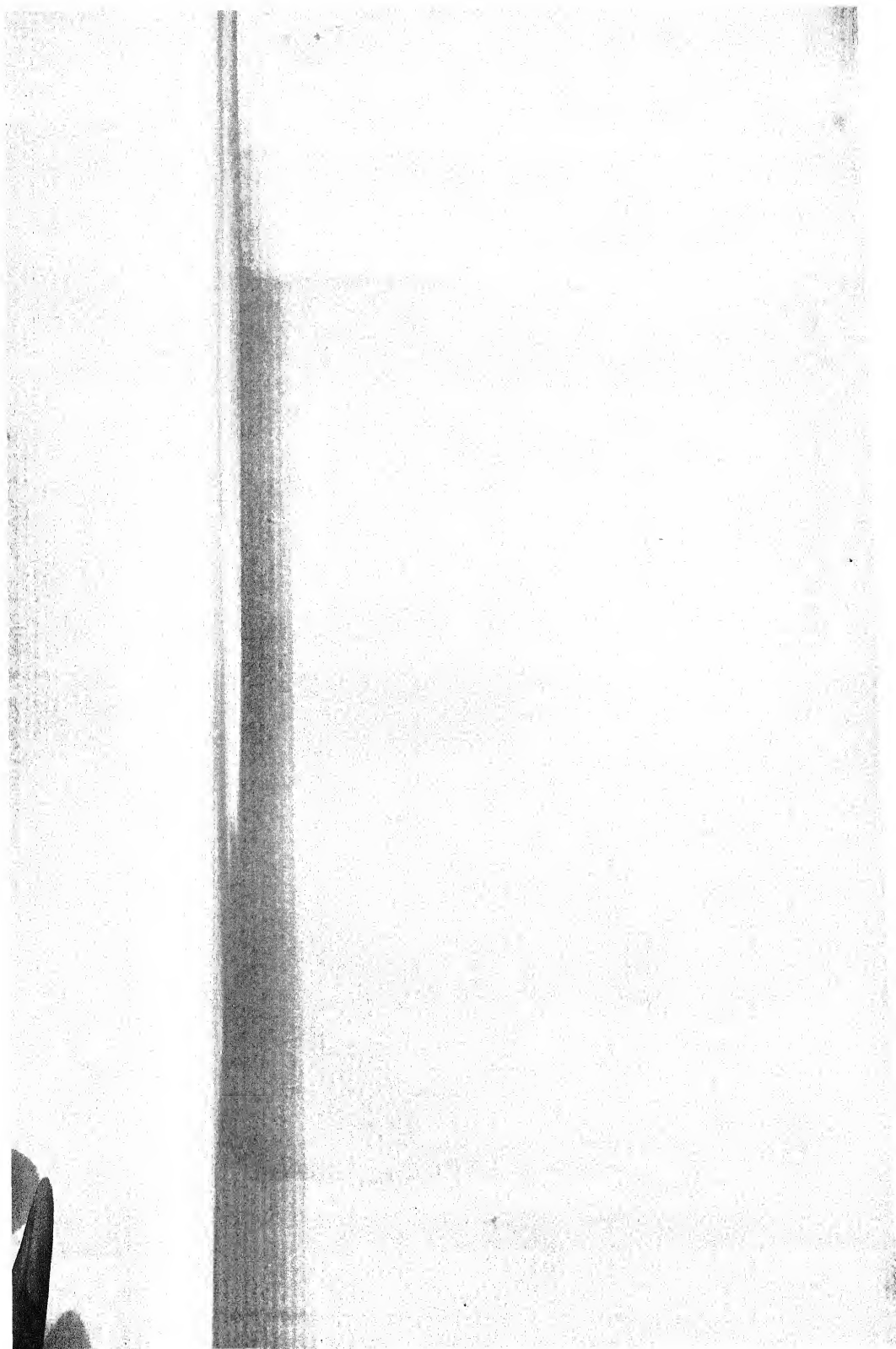
way, about six feet wide, on the east side; on the other three sides of the internal square were Roman arches, and narrow spaces for windows, about thirteen feet and a half high, and nearly four feet wide; these have been much altered in subsequent ages, in order to convert them into loop-holes. The old arches at the top of these recesses were turned with Roman tiles, and with pieces of the stalactitic substance denominated calcareous tufa; the latter were cut wedge-shaped, about four times the thickness of the tiles, and placed alternately with them.

"But what is most remarkable in this ancient building," observes Mr. King, "is the form of the tiles themselves. They are, indeed, as at Richborough, and in other Roman structures, of different dimensions in length, one being (as I found on measuring it) no less than 2 feet 10 inches, whilst they are all nearly of the same breadth, and of the usual narrow thickness, of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch; but some of them appear to have been cast in a mould, and of a form seldom, if ever, met with elsewhere;—for the tiles, in the lower part of the building (and on the eastern front especially), are on one side adorned with winding groves, and with four very odd protuberant hemispherical knobs, nearly equidistant from each corner; and at one end of each tile, near each corner, is a projecting part, of about an inch and three quarters in length, and an inch and a half wide; whilst at the opposite end, near each angle, a void space is left of the same dimensions; so that by reversing the tiles, when laid in the wall, the projecting parts might drop into the void spaces like a sort of dove-tail work, and render it impossible for them to give way, and slip from each other, in consequence of any internal pressure. With alternate courses (or *Θεμίλια*), formed of these and other Roman tiles, and then of small blocks of the stalactitical incrustations, was this edifice constructed from the bottom to the top; each course of tiles consisting of two rows, and each course of stalactites, of seven rows of blocks, generally about seven inches deep, and about one foot in length." Five of these alternate courses are still discernible, notwithstanding an external casing, which was spread over the whole about two centuries ago. The present height of the Pharos is nearly forty feet; but the upper part is of more recent erection, most probably of the time of Sir Thomas Erpingham, who repaired it when Constable of Dover Castle in the reign of Henry the Fifth: his arms, being two bars and a canton, sculptured on stone, were then placed on the north front. This curious remain is in a state of great dilapidation, the roof having been destroyed, and the interior exposed to the ravages of the weather. The masonry on each side of the openings is very different from the ancient work, and evinces that the edifice has undergone considerable alteration: the arch over the original entrance is about six feet wide, and nearly perfect; the others have been much damaged, most probably through the idle curiosity of trying the hardness of the materials.





The Roman Pharos.
DOVER CASTLE.
West.



Immediately contiguous to the Pharos (as represented in Plate II.) are the ruins of an ancient Church, which is generally stated to have been built by King Lucius, in the second century. Whatever may be the fact as to a Christian edifice having been founded here at that early period, the remains of the building are certainly of much later date; though, as in the Church of St. Martin at Canterbury, and in the walls of the Cathedral precinct at Rochester, Roman bricks have been worked up in the walls, particularly of the tower.

Dover Castle, in its present state, is an immense congeries of almost every kind of fortification which the art of man has contrived, in order to render a situation impregnable: though its consequence has been materially lessened since the invention and general use of cannon, the eminences to the north-west by west and south-west being much higher than the site even of the Keep itself. The numerous and complex buildings of this fortress occupy nearly the whole summit of the high eminence, which bounds the south-eastern side of the deep valley in which Dover is built. In a general way the Castle may be described as consisting of two courts, a lower one and an upper one, defended by deep, broad, and dry ditches, from which communications with the inner towers have been made by well-like subterraneous passages.

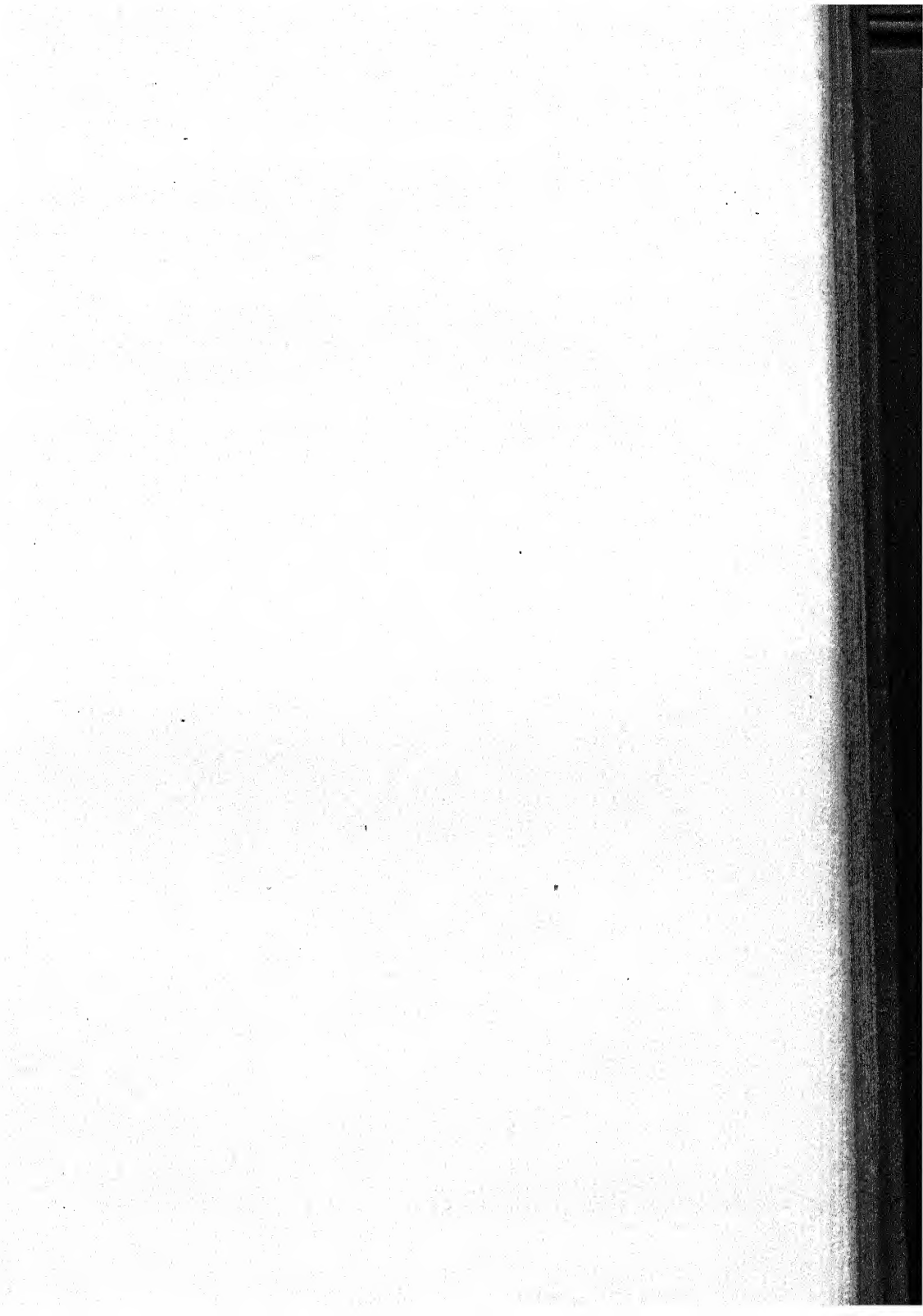
The Lower Court is surrounded by an irregular wall, except on the side next the sea, where a considerable part of the cliff, with the remainder of the wall, was thrown down by an earthquake, which happened on the 6th of April 1680. This wall is called the curtain, and is flanked, at unequal distances, by a variety of towers of different shapes; semicircular, square, polygonal, &c. These are the workmanship of different ages: the oldest of them, which is on the eastern side of the Castle, is said to have been built by Earl Godwin, and it still bears his name; though this, as well as most of the others, has been much altered since its original erection. Nine of the other towers are stated to have been built in the Norman times, and to have taken their names from Sir John de Fiennes (to whom, after the banishment of Bishop Odo, the custody of this fortress was committed by William the Conqueror), and the eight approved warriors whom he selected to assist in its defence.

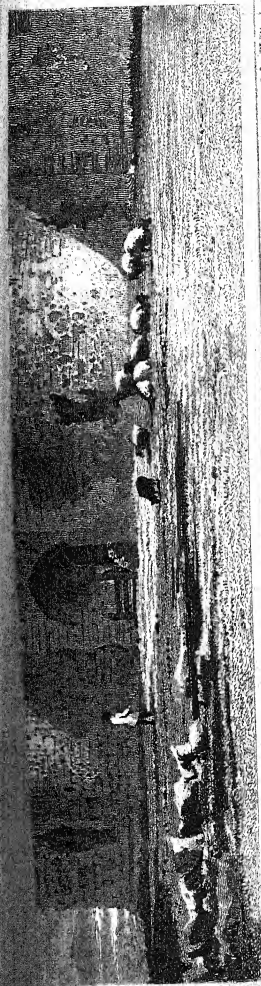
The ascent from this court is pretty steep; and winding round towards the south, it leads to a gate and bridge, which form the entrance to the upper court, and are called King's Gate and Bridge. This entrance was formerly defended by two massive gates and a portcullis, and was further strengthened by an outwork, so constructed as to command the vallum on each side of the bridge. Within the gateway, on each side, is a recess for arms, &c. and the whole passage, which is of some length, exhibits a good specimen of the ingenious contrivances of our ancestors in military architecture.

The Upper Court is likewise surrounded by a strong wall with towers;

and near the centre stands the spacious Keep, erected in the first years of Henry the Third. This noble edifice is constructed on a similar plan to the Keep Towers built by Bishop Gundulph, and particularly resembles that at Rochester. It is still in very fine preservation, and is now used as a magazine; the roof having been made bomb-proof for additional security. The present entrance is on the south, but its original entrance was on the east side, and it opened by a magnificent portal, now bricked up, into the grand apartments, which were on the third story. The ascent to this portal was by a noble flight of steps, commencing on the south side, and continued within a lesser adjoining tower, which flanks the south-east angle and the whole of the east side. The staircase, besides other defences, was guarded by three strong gates, at different heights, and had two vestibules. The lower vestibule communicates with a small room on the right, probably designed for the Warden; and on the left with another apartment, which appears to have been the Chapel, and is embellished on each side with Norman arches, having richly sculptured mouldings and capitals: the doorway is more plain, though in a corresponding style, as are also the arches in the vestibule. Above the Chapel is another room similarly adorned; and below it, and the vestibule and stairs, is the dungeon, which is divided into two vaults. The apartments within the Keep were principally large and lofty; the ground-floor seems to have been intended for stores, and the second floor for the garrison: a small stone staircase leads up from the former to the state apartments. In the thickness of the walls, which measure from eighteen to twenty feet, are the galleries. These are so ingeniously contrived, as to render it nearly impossible for the arrows or other missive weapons of an enemy to do any execution within them. The same cautious policy is observable in those of the windows, or rather loop-holes, which preserve their original form; where the arches are so contrived, that no arrow, having the least elevation, could be shot into the apertures without striking against the wall: many of the original openings have been enlarged in subsequent times. The ancient well, which Harold undertook to deliver with the Castle to the Norman William, is in the north area of this fabric, but has been arched over. The summit of the Keep is embattled; and at each angle is a turret, as at Rochester Castle.

The works formed during the late war for the defence of this important fortress, consist of different batteries, furnished with a very formidable train of artillery; casemates dug in the solid chalk rock; magazines; covered ways; and various subterranean communications, and apartments for soldiery; the latter are sufficiently capacious for the accommodation of about two thousand men: light and air are conveyed to them by well-like apertures cut in the chalk, and by other openings carried through to the face of the cliffs.



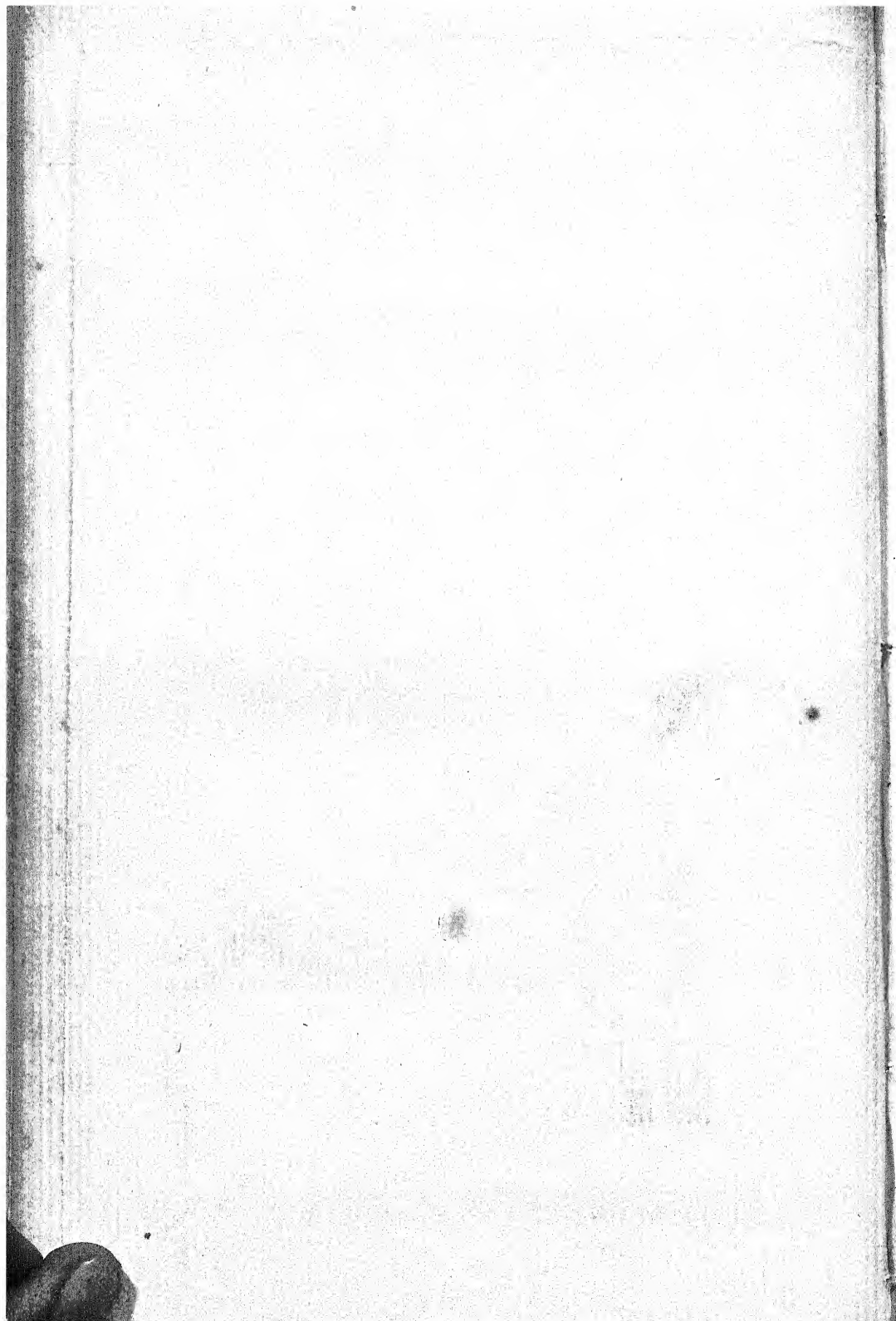


Drawn by B. S. S. S.

Engraved by W. W. W.

DUNSTANBOROUGH CASTLE.

Northumberland.



Dunstanborough Castle,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE ruins of DUNSTANBOROUGH CASTLE are situated upon an extensive crescent-shaped eminence, which rises above the sea, six miles from Alnwick, in a north-easterly direction, and about two miles east-south-east from the village of Embleton.

"Nothing remains," says Mr. Hutchinson, in his description of these ruins as they appeared in 1776, "but the outworks on two sides to the land, viz. the west and south, which, with stupendous cliffs to the sea, enclose a plain nearly square, consisting of about nine acres. The Keep and interior works, if there ever were any, are totally gone, the ploughshare having passed within the walls. . . . From the edge of the sea-cliffs, on the north-west point, the western wall runs along the brink of an elevated rock; a square tower arises near the centre of this wall, of a considerable height, and of excellent masonry, placed on a projecting point of the cliff, so as to afford to the armed men within a means of flanking the wall with their missile weapons; on each corner there was an exploratory turret. This seems to be the most modern part of the Castle, built of the best materials, and by the ablest workmen. Where the land rises to the summit of the rock, on the south-west point, the wall turns and makes a long straight front to the south: the ground before it is level, and appears to have been assisted by art, to form a more commodious parade for the garrison.

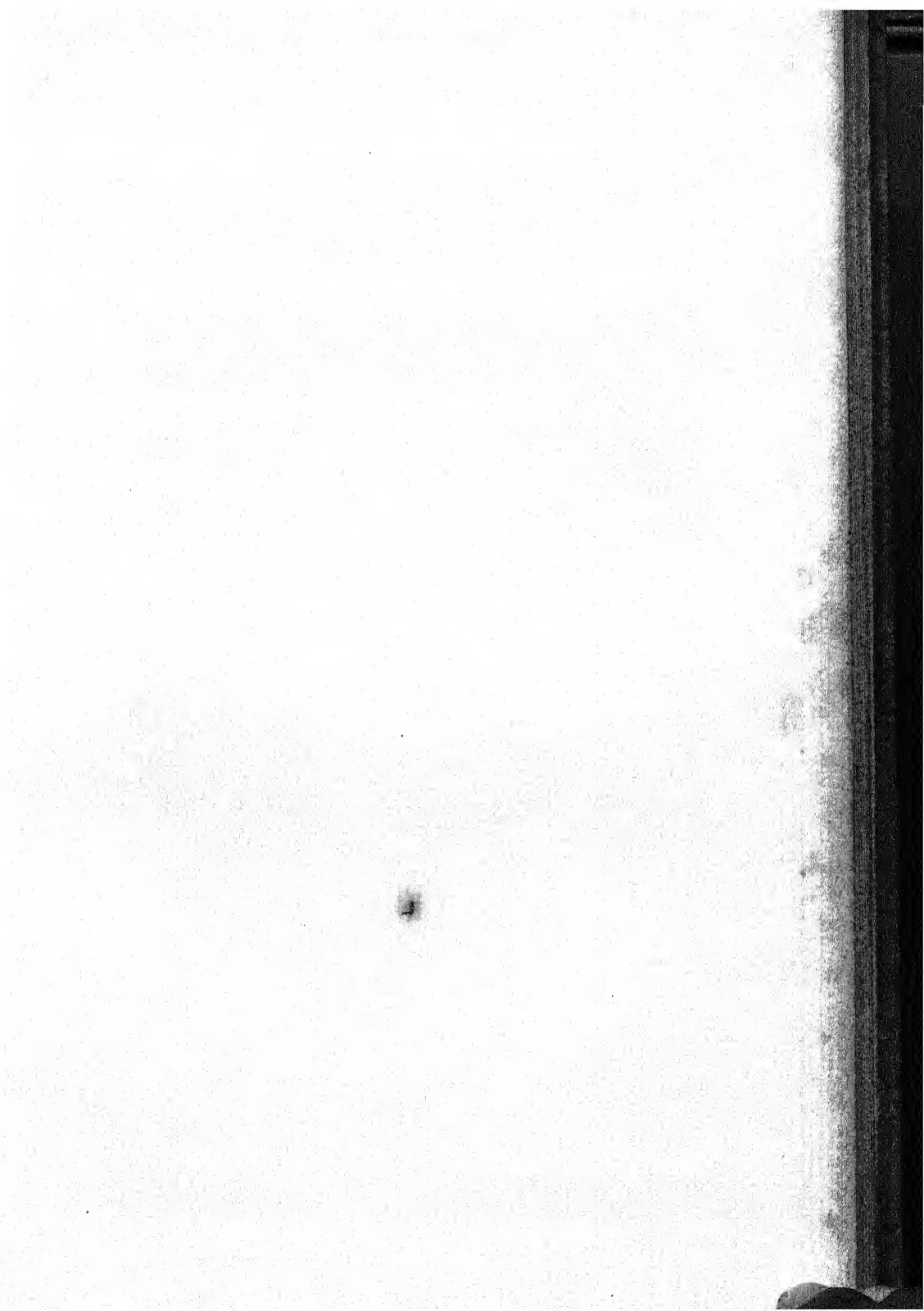
"In this front there is a gateway, [represented in the annexed View, which was taken in 1822,] built in a very remarkable style, being the great entrance to the Castle: it is formed by a circular arch with a portico and interior gate; is defended by two heavy semicircular Towers, uniting with the superstructure of the gateway: these towers, after rising about twenty feet, and containing two tiers of apartments, support turrets of a square form, now so very rugged and ruinous as not to allow a conjecture what was their original height. This wall extends to the cliffs on the sea banks, is guarded by two square bastions and a small sally-port, and is terminated by a square tower with a gateway. On the brink of the cliff to the sea, on this quarter, appear the remains of a very strong wall; indeed, it is probable the whole area was originally so

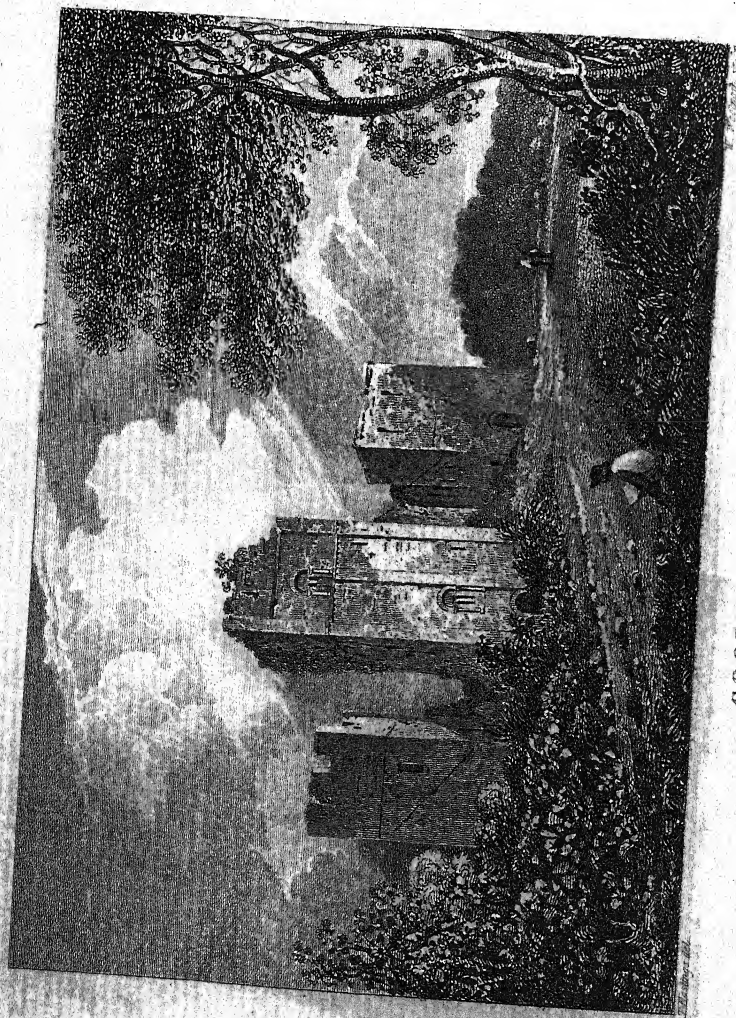
DUNSTANBOROUGH CASTLE.

enclosed. At the south point of the area is the well : near to the eastern tower are the remains of a chapel."

In the ninth year of King Edward II. anno 1316, licence was granted to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, "Kernellare mansum suum de Dunstanburgh," to crenellate or make a Castle of his Manor-House at Dunstanborough ; and he accordingly erected this fortress. In a few years afterwards the Earl confederated with Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and other nobles, against the sovereign's favourites ; and upon the ill success of the cause, fled towards Dunstanborough, intending to fortify himself in the Castle, but he was taken prisoner at Borough-bridge in Yorkshire, and afterwards beheaded.

The Manor and Castle of Dunstanborough, with the other possessions attached to the Duchy of Lancaster, afterwards became the property of John of Gaunt, by his marriage with Blanch, youngest daughter of that renowned warrior Henry Duke of Lancaster, nephew of the above-mentioned Edward. After the Battle of Hexham, in 1463, Sir Peter de Bressé, a Norman commander in the interest of Queen Margaret, retired hither with five hundred Frenchmen, and was immediately besieged by Ralph, Lord Ogle, and other zealous partizans of the house of York. The strength of the Castle enabled the garrison to maintain it for a considerable time, but it was at length taken by storm, and soon afterwards dismantled. From the Escheats of Queen Elizabeth, as cited by Wallis, in his Antiquities of the County, the Castle and Manor appear to have been possessed by the Crown in her reign. In the twenty-second year of James I. anno 1625, they were granted to Sir William Grey, Baron of Wark ; and the Grant was confirmed by William III. in 1694. They now belong to the Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville.





GOODRICH CASTLE.
Hertfordshire

THE GREAT WALL

OF CHINA



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which are arranged in a columnar fashion. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are written in a more formal, printed style. The list appears to be a directory or a roster of some kind.

2. The second part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script and are arranged in a columnar fashion, similar to the first part. The notes are very brief and appear to be a continuation of the information in the first part.

3. The third part of the document is a series of short, handwritten notes or entries. These are written in a cursive script and are arranged in a columnar fashion, similar to the first part. The notes are very brief and appear to be a continuation of the information in the first part.

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Goodrich Castle.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

WE have no information respecting the period or circumstances of the erection of this fortress: it is denominated in ancient records, *Castrum Goderici*,—*de Godrhc*,—and *de Goderich*; and a conjecture has been founded on the resemblance in orthography, that its early history may be connected with that of a nobleman named Godric or Godrieus, whose signature occurs in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, as witnessing two charters granted by Canute. There is, however, no evidence of this being the fact, and the contents of the charters offer no support to the conjecture; they relate merely to the monasteries of Hulm in Norfolk, and St. Edmund's Bury in Suffolk.

The earliest mention of GOODRICH CASTLE is in a charter of King John, preserved among the charter rolls in the Tower of London; wherein he grants "*Godric Castellum*" to William de Mareschall, the celebrated Earl of Pembroke, to be held by the service of two Knights' fees. The *Testa de Nevill* records, that during the short period for which this Castle remained in the hands of Henry III. after the death of the Earl, Robert de Bollisdon was bailiff of it, as proxy for Almeric de Camell. Walter, de Mareschall's fourth son, who had succeeded to his father's honours and possessions, on the decease of his brother Gilbert, died here in 1246. Joan, one of the five daughters and co-heiresses of Earl William, married Warine de Montchensi, and the Goodrich estate was conveyed, by their daughter Joan, to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, half brother to Henry III. Aymer de Valence, the son of William, dying without issue, his inheritance was divided among his three sisters; the second of whom, likewise named Joan, was the wife of John Lord Comyn, of Badenagh in Scotland. The possessions of this baron, after the demise of his son, were divided between his two daughters, Joan, wife of David de Strabolgi, Earl of Athol, and Elizabeth, who was unmarried; Goodrich Castle, "*in the Marches of Wales*," and the manor of Painswick in the county of Gloucester, were, with other extensive domains, assigned to the latter.

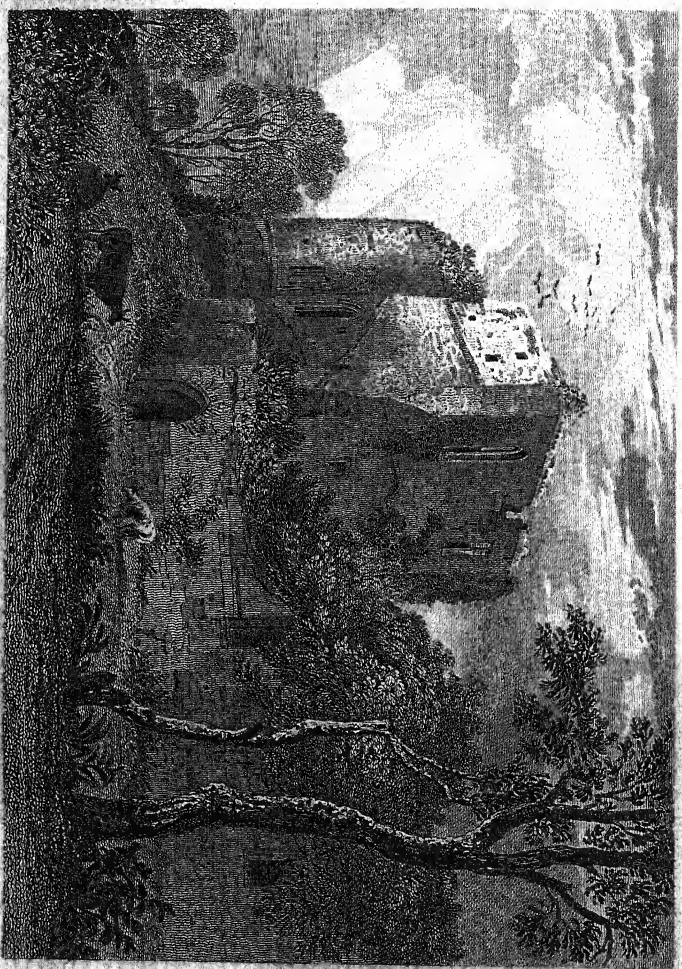
No sooner had these estates been allotted to this lady, in the year 1325, then she was seized upon, carried into the country, and confined for more than a year, by the notorious Hugh le Despencer and his son; who finally compelled her, "*for fear of death*," as appears from a manuscript cited by Dugdale in his *Baronage*, to cede her Castle of Goodrich to the younger oppressor, and her manor of Painswick to his

father. This transaction presents a striking instance of the extent to which those courtly minions carried their outrages, as well as of the impunity with which they were suffered to commit them.

Lady Elizabeth married Sir Richard Talbot, ancestor of the Earls of Shrewsbury, who was a warrior of great prowess, and one of the principal nobles who assisted Edward Balliol to obtain the crown of Scotland. The Goodrich estate had probably reverted to its rightful owner on the ignominious death of the Despencers: we find that it was possessed by Sir Richard in 1349; for that Knight, having the cognizance of the Pleas of the Crown, and other Pleas within his lordship and hundred of Irchenfield or Urchenfield, and also in the manor of Wormlow, both in the county of Hereford, obtained from the King, Edward III. in the above year, "a grant for a prison at Goderich Castle, for punishing of malefactors." He died in 1357, being then seised, among his numerous other possessions, of Goderich Castle, which, according to the escheat rolls, he held of the King *in capite*; his widow died in 1374, likewise seised of this estate. In 1397 Sir John Scudamore, of Ewyas and Holm Lacy, was appointed constable of Goodrich Castle, during the minority of Gilbert Talbot, elder brother of that renowned chieftain, John, first Earl of Shrewsbury.

The castle and manor of Goodrich, with the lordship and manor of Urchenfeld, were among the possessions with which Edward IV. rewarded his active and valiant adherent, Sir William Herbert of Raglan, whom he afterwards created Earl of Pembroke. When they reverted to the Talbots does not appear; but, in the reign of Elizabeth, licence was granted to George Talbot, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, "to alien the castle of Goodrich, the manor of Urchenfeld, Goodrich, Flanford, and Eccleswall, and the hundred of Wormelow, with their appurtenances, with the advowsons of the churches there, to Henry Cavendish and Richard Croke, and to the heirs of the said Henry." In the time of Charles I. Goodrich Castle was possessed by the Greys, Earls of Kent, but by what means it became their property is uncertain. At the commencement of the Civil Wars it appears to have been garrisoned by the parliamentary forces; it was in their hands in October 1642. It was afterwards taken by some of the royal party, but surrendered to Colonel Birch, after a short siege, on July the 31st, 1646, and was afterwards dismantled.

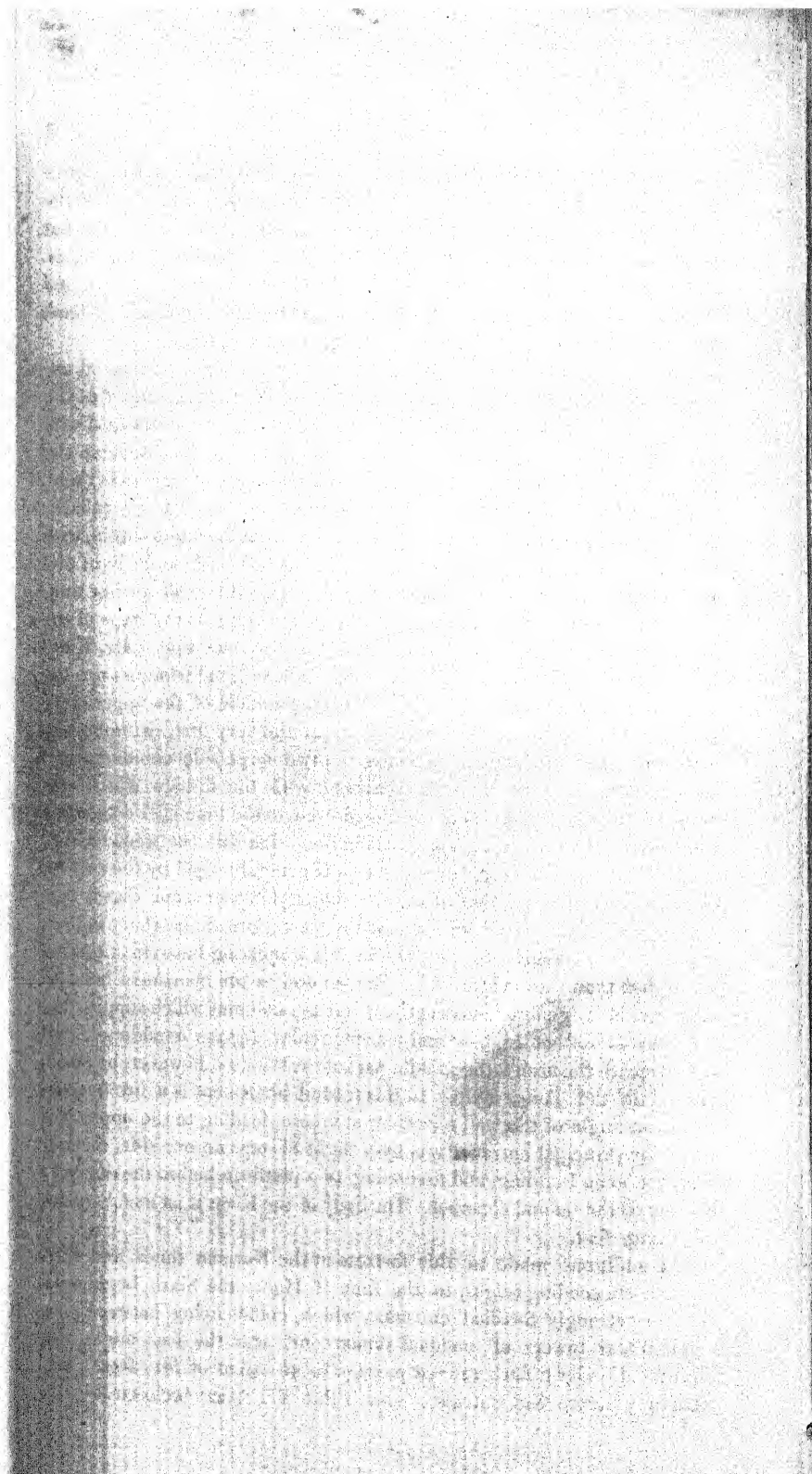
The manor continued to be the property of the Greys until the death of Henry Duke of Kent in 1740, when it was disposed of by his trustees to Thomas Griffin, Esq. Vice-admiral of the White; in the possession of whose family it remained within a very recent period.



Engraving by J. G. Smith.

West Tower of
GOODRICH CASTLE.
Herefordshire.

J. G. Smith, engr.



In its general form this Castle is a parallelogram, with a round tower at each angle, and a square Keep standing in the south-west part of the inclosed area. The common thickness of the exterior walls is somewhat more than seven feet : in various places they are pierced with oilet holes. The length of the longest sides, that is, those towards the south-east and north-west, including the projections of the towers, is about 176 feet; that of the south-west and north-east sides, about 152 feet.

The Keep, which is of the highest antiquity, having been erected antecedently to the Conquest, stands somewhat in the same manner as the Keeps at Portchester, Pevensey, and Castleton, close to the outward wall of the Castle, and, like them, had no window on the outside next the country. It had evidently three rooms, one above the other; all of them, however, were very small, being only fourteen feet and a half square; and the room on the first floor had no sort of communication within, with the dungeon beneath, which had not even a single loop-hole for light and air, but was connected by a very narrow passage with a still smaller dungeon, strongly secured, under the platform belonging to the steps of the entrance, and having a very small air-hole on the same side. Mr. King, in his "*Munimenta Antiqua*," observes, "The original windows are the most truly Saxon that can be: that in the middle of the upper story seems to have remained just as it was from the very first, without any alteration; and the manner in which the two large side columns stand somewhat *within* the arch, is consistent with the fashion which was adopted by the Saxons, and continued even to the time of Edward the Confessor. The large zig-zag ornament on each side (between the columns) is in the rude form in which it was generally used by the earliest Saxons; and so also is that of the zig-zag moulding or band that is carried by way of ornament quite across the tower, just under this window; and it is very remarkable, that the middle projecting buttress is carried no higher than this ornament." The window in the apartment beneath is similar in its general construction; but the columns which support the arch are somewhat higher, and a semicircular zig-zag moulding is carried beneath the arch: the middle part of the window, however, has been altered in the Tudor style. In this second apartment is a fire hearth; and in an angle of the wall a circular staircase, leading to the upper story. The principal entrance was by a flight of steps on one side, distinct from the main building, and ascending to a platform before the doorway leading to the second chamber. The body of the Keep is an exact square of twenty feet.

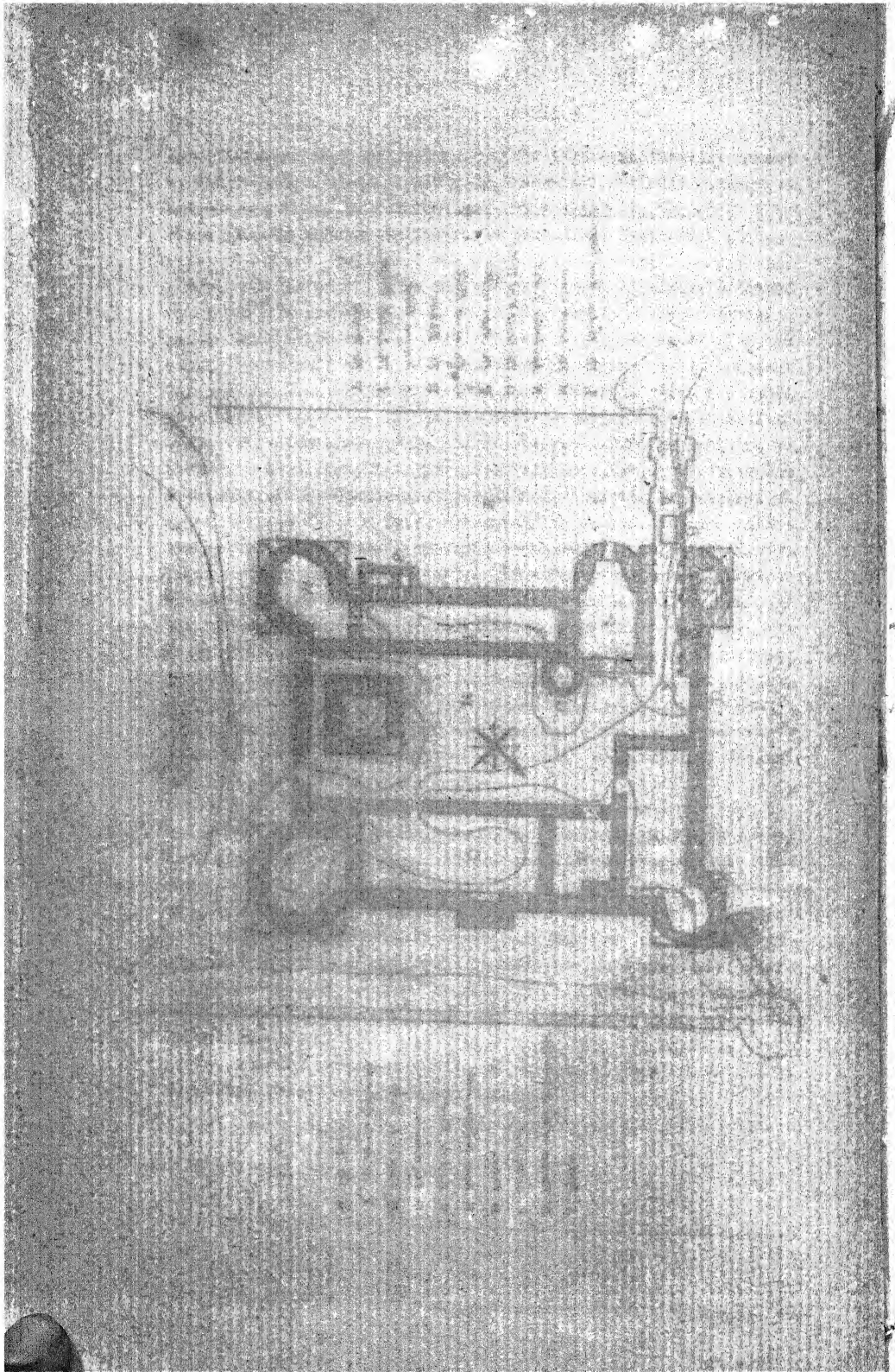
The additions made to this fortress in the Norman times, and during the succeeding reigns, to the time of Henry the Sixth, begin with the very strongly fortified entrance, which, commencing between two semicircular towers of unequal dimensions, near the east angle, was continued under a dark vaulted passage to an extent of fifty feet. Immediately before the entrance, and within the space inclosed by the

fosse, was a very deep pit, hewn out of the solid rock, formerly crossed by a draw-bridge, which is now gone, but which evidently appears to have exactly fitted, and to have closed, when drawn up, the whole front of the gateway between the towers. About eleven feet within the passage was a massy gate, the strong iron hinges of which remained until within these few years. This gate and the draw-bridge were defended on each side by loop-holes, and over head by rows of machicolations in the vaulting, for pouring down melted lead, &c. on the heads of assailants. Six feet and a half beyond this, was a portcullis; and about seven feet further, a second portcullis; the space between these was again protected by loop-holes and machicolations. About two feet more inward, was another strong gate; and five feet and a half beyond this, on the right, a small door, leading to a long narrow gallery, only three feet wide, formed in the thickness of the wall, and which was the means of access to the loop-holes in the eastern tower, as well as to some others that commanded the brow of the steep precipice towards the north-east. These works appear to have been thought sufficient for general defence; but a resource was ingeniously contrived for greater security in case they had all been forced; "for a little further on are massy stone projections in the wall on each side, like pilasters, manifestly designed for inserting great beams of timber within them, like bars, from one side of the passage, which was about nine feet ten inches wide, to the other, so as to form a strong barricado with earth or stones between the rows of timber, which would in a short time form a strong massy wall." Beyond these the passage opened into the great inner court.

The ruins of the Chapel are parallel with the entrance on the left; the style of the broken ornaments, particularly of those about the great window, show this to have been repaired and adorned even so late as the reigns of Henry the Sixth and Henry the Seventh: in one part is a very remarkable niche; and near it a smaller niche for holy water: in the opposite side is also another niche for the same purpose. Beneath the Chapel was a deep vault; and over it a chamber, with a fire-place, which still appears projecting from the wall. Adjoining the chapel, and near the entrance, is a small octagonal watch tower, which rises above the other buildings.

The general arrangement of the various works of this fortress will be understood from the annexed ground-plan.

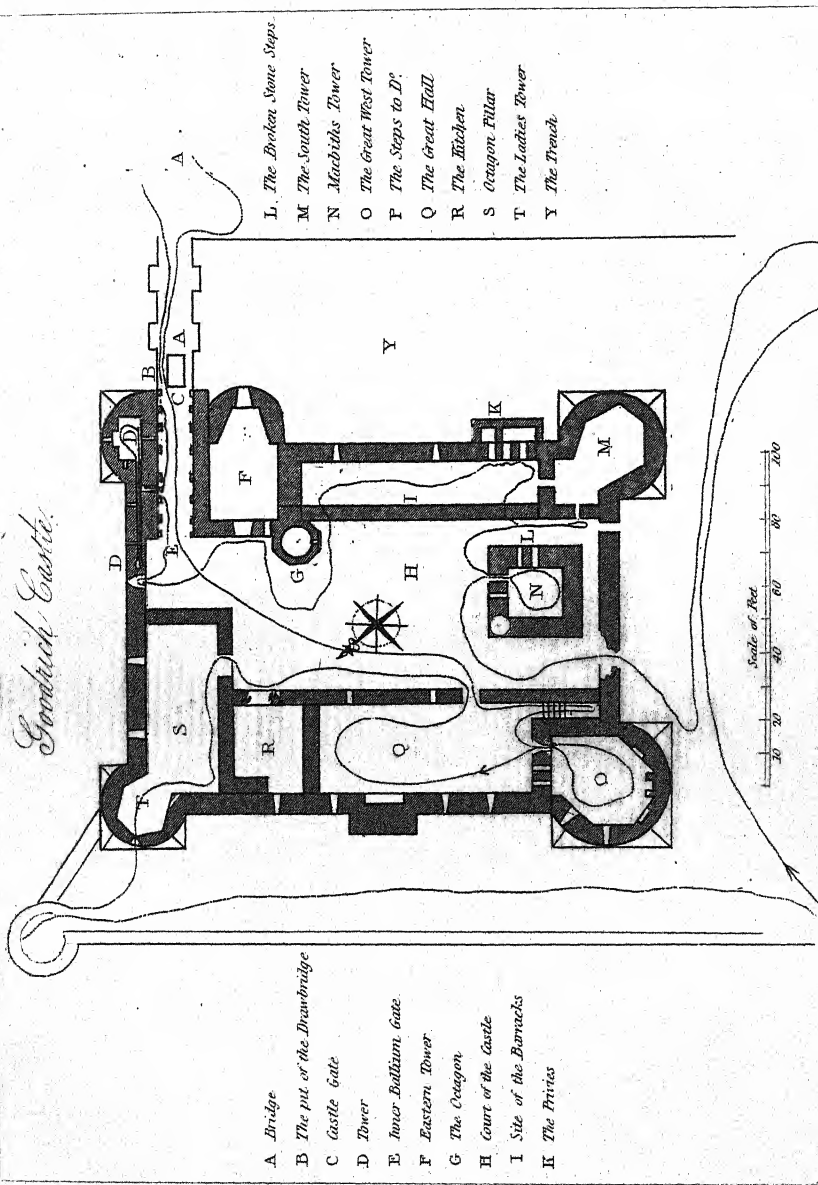
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Goodrich Castle.

- A Bridge
- B The pit or the Drawbridge
- C Castle Gate
- D Tower
- E Inner Ballium Gate
- F Eastern Tower
- G The Octagon
- H Court of the Castle
- I Site of the Barracks
- K The Privies

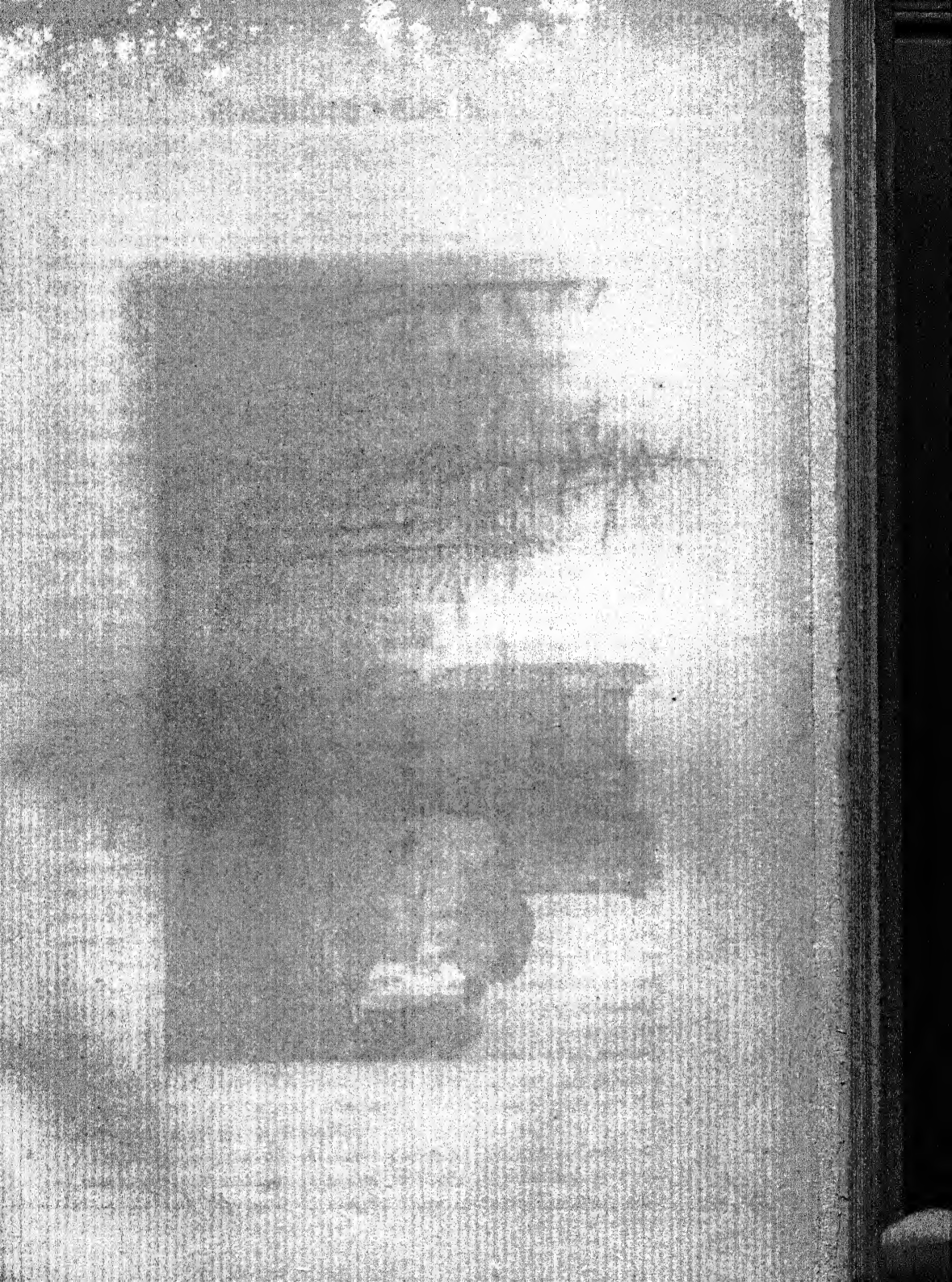
- L The Broken Stone Steps
- M The South Tower
- N Machibis Tower
- O The Great West Tower
- P The Steps to D^r
- Q The Great Hall
- R The Kitchen
- S Dragon Pillar
- T The Ladies Tower
- Y The Trench





KEEP OF GUILDFORD CASTLE.

Surrey



1. 1950年10月1日，中华人民共和国成立，标志着中国历史进入了一个新的纪元。这一天，中国人民在经历了长期的苦难和斗争后，终于迎来了国家的独立和民族的解放。

(The following page contains extremely faint, illegible text.)

1. The first step in the process of the development of the new system is the identification of the need for a new system. This is done by the management of the organization, who are responsible for the overall direction and control of the organization. The management will identify the need for a new system by analyzing the current system and the organization's goals and objectives. Once the need for a new system has been identified, the next step is to define the requirements for the new system. This is done by the management, who will specify the functions that the new system must perform and the constraints that must be met. The requirements for the new system are then used to select a system that meets the requirements. This is done by the management, who will evaluate the available systems and select the one that best meets the requirements. Once a system has been selected, the next step is to develop a plan for the implementation of the new system. This is done by the management, who will specify the tasks that must be completed and the resources that are required. The plan for the implementation of the new system is then used to guide the implementation process. The final step in the process of the development of the new system is the evaluation of the new system. This is done by the management, who will compare the new system to the requirements and determine if it meets the requirements. If the new system does not meet the requirements, the process will be repeated. If the new system does meet the requirements, the process will be completed.

1. 凡在本市行政区域内从事生产、经营活动的单位和个人，均应当依照本办法的规定，依法缴纳地方教育附加。

Guildford Castle.

SURREY.

It would appear that there is no direct historical evidence respecting GUILDFORD CASTLE, prior to the year 1216, when, as the *Annales Waverleiensis* record, Louis, the Dauphin of France, took possession of Reigate Castle, in the course of his circuitous progress from London to Dover, on the 8th of June, "et in crastino recepit Castellum de Guildford." A variety of circumstances, however, tend to evince that a fortress existed on this spot in the Saxon times; Mr. King, indeed, who has given an extended and minute account of this Castle in the third volume of his *Munimenta Antiqua*, maintains that the Keep itself is of Saxon erection. After describing the fortresses of Bamborough and Corffe, and others which he considers to have been, originally, Regal Palaces and Castles of the first Saxons, he thus proceeds:

"The next building that deserves our attention, as being one of the early *Saxon Castles*, is at Guildford, in Surrey. Where the existence of its Keep Tower, before the Norman Conquest, is fully evinced, by the whole style of its architecture; by the abundance of herring-bone work, to be seen in its walls; by its never having had any portcullis; nor any of that mode of defending loops, with hanging arches, so usually found in Norman Castles; by its Saxon windows; and by its entrance having evidently been, up a steep flight of projecting steps, to a high narrow portal.

"Its walls, very unlike those that are either Roman or Norman, are constructed partly of squared chalk, partly of flints, and partly of sandstone, cut in the form of Roman bricks; and in many parts placed in triple rows, alternately with rows of flints, in imitation of Roman work; but still more conspicuously placed in rows of herring-bone work. The internal corners of the apartments within are finished, in some parts, merely with squared chalk. The external corners of the Tower, and a space in the middle part of each front, five feet four inches wide, was cased with squared stone, very much resembling casings of Caen-stone, (in the same manner as appears in several other Saxon buildings). Some Roman bricks (or perhaps rather Saxon bricks made in imitation of such as were Roman), are seen in the lower parts of the building, especially on the north side; and some thin evidently Saxon bricks appear in the windows, though they are now partly mixed with bricks of reparation, since the time of Henry VI.; and though there appears on the south side, an original Saxon window altogether of stone, as if such was the construction of all the windows at first.

"The Keep Tower of this old Saxon palace is, (like that at Castleton) of much smaller dimensions than that at Corffe, or than that at Portchester, or than that at Bamborough. The space within being only

GUILDFORD CASTLE.

about twenty-six feet, by twenty-four; but (the walls being in general about ten feet thick) the outside is about forty-seven feet, by forty-five.

"These measures, however, are very difficult to be taken with exactness; because the outside corners, near the ground, are exceedingly ruined, and broken; whilst a great part of the outside casing of all the four sides has also been torn away, higher than one can reach. And by this means the thickness of the walls has become quite different in different parts. The least thickness, however, that I could any where find, was nine feet.

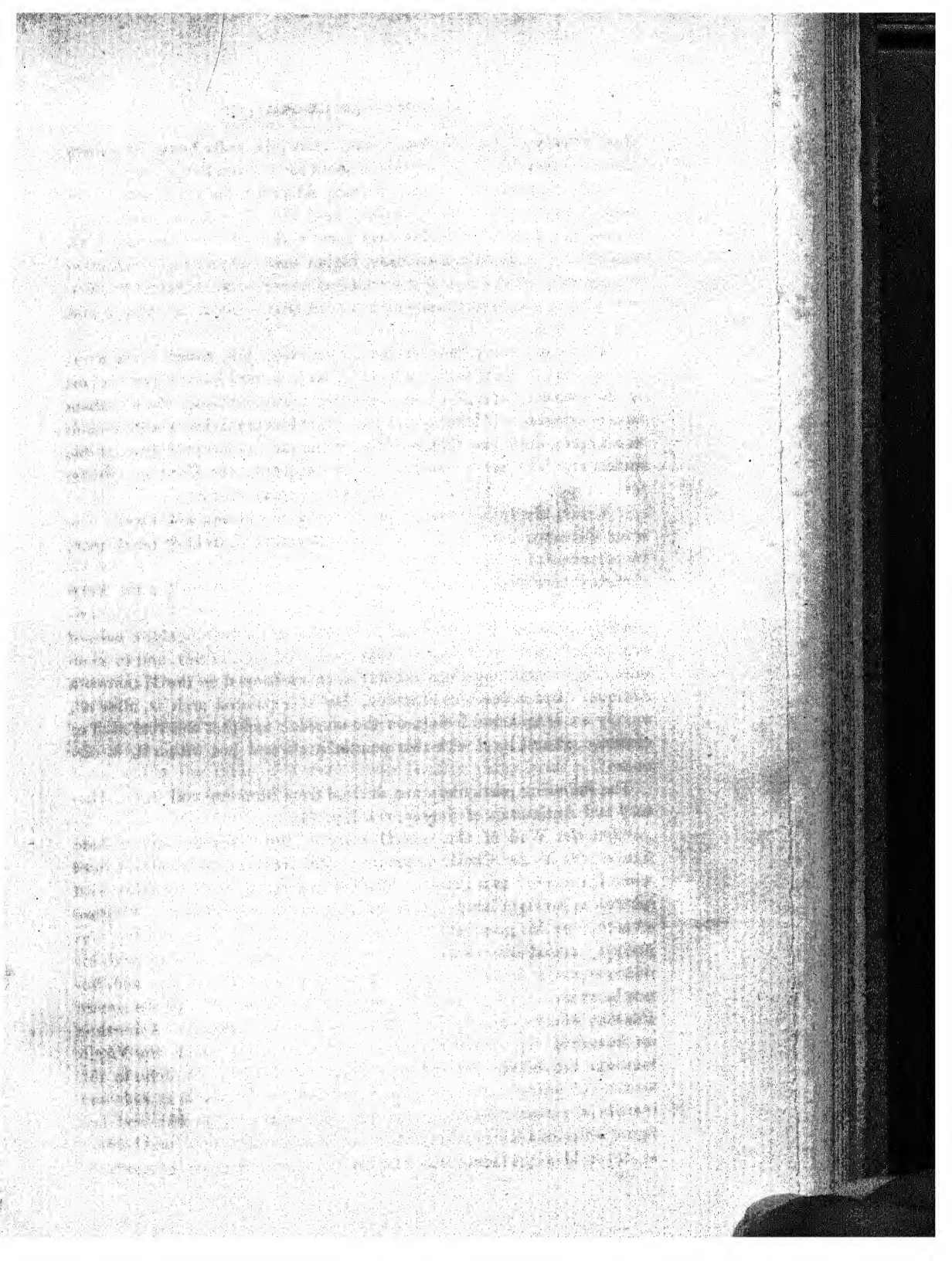
"It stands boldly, on the brow of a steep hill, fronting the west: and appears to have been surrounded with a small inner Court: a part of the inclosing wall of which, opposite to the south-east corner, about twenty-seven feet in length, and above four feet in thickness, still remains in a sloping direction, that seems to point out the original form of the inclosure. The nearest distance of this wall from the Keep is eighteen feet six inches; and its furthest distance twenty-two feet.

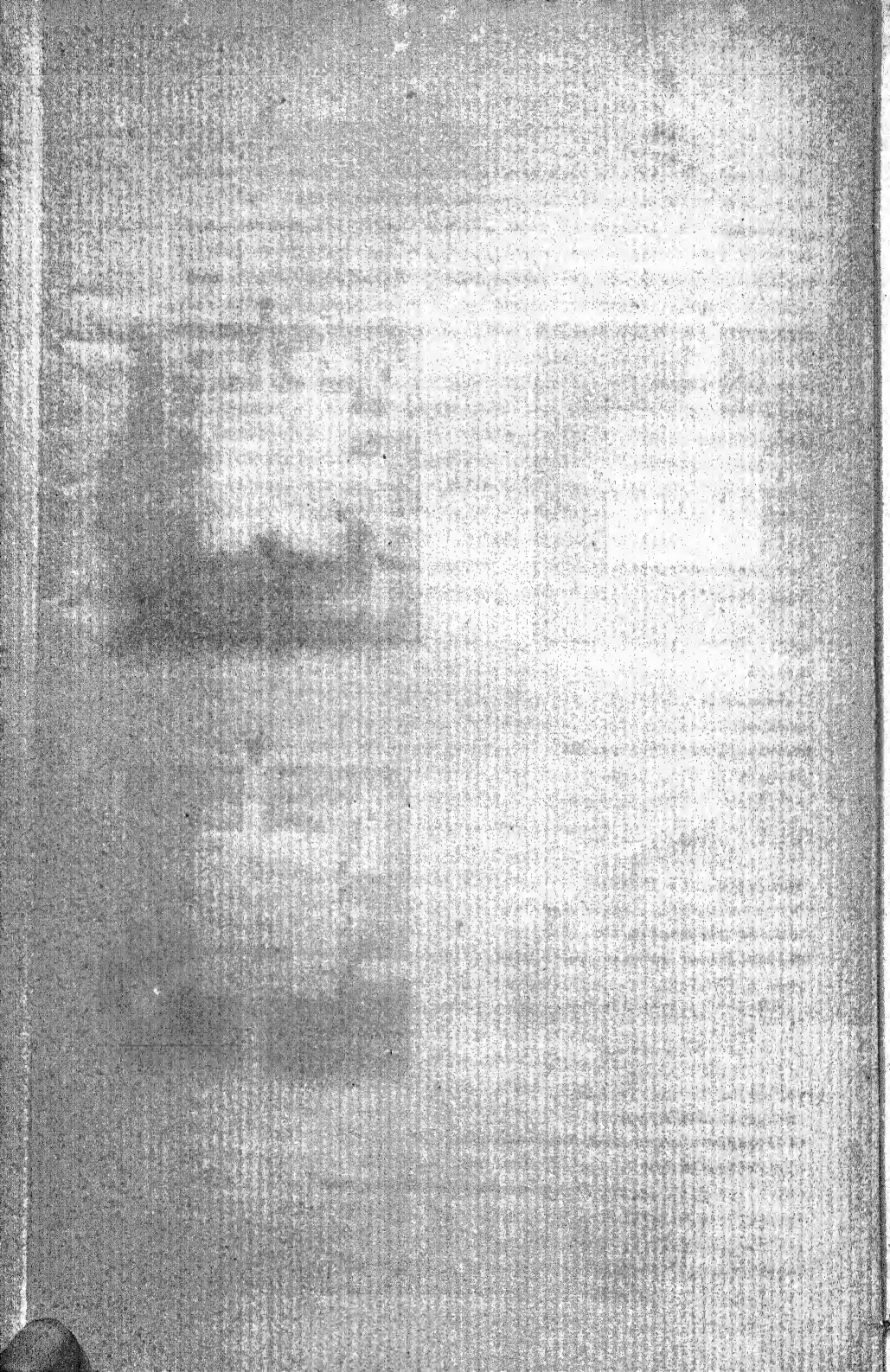
"Within this little Court, opposite to the west front, was a well; now quite filled up; but which is perfectly remembered, to have been open, by persons still living.

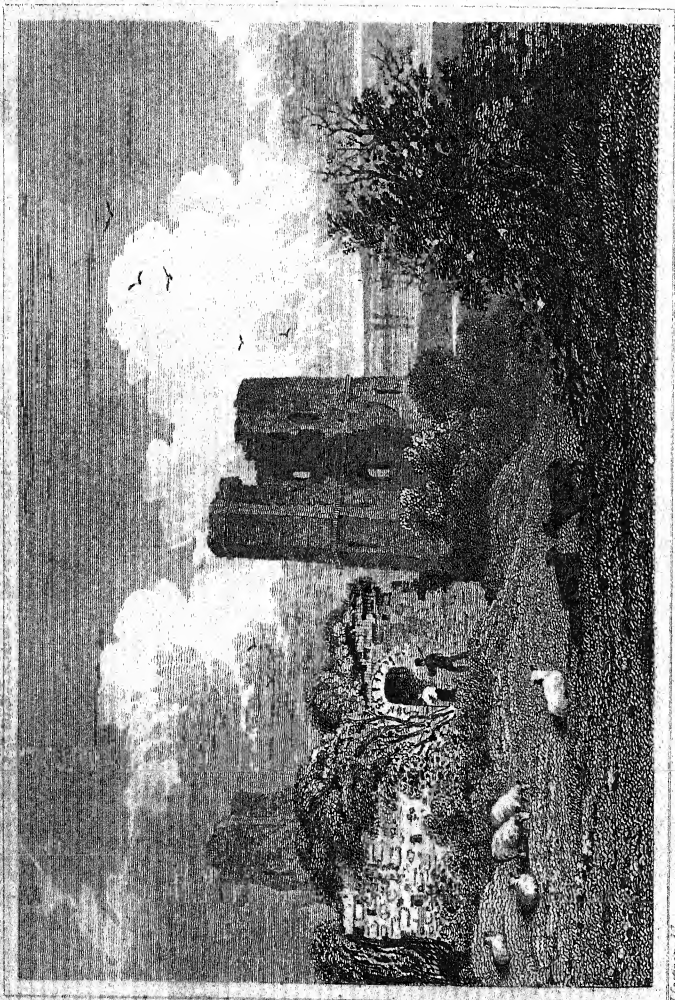
"At the height of at least fifteen feet from the ground (in the Keep Tower) appears, in the midst of the middle projecting facing, the original grand portal of entrance. And this has, very strangely, a *pointed arch*. The so very uncommon appearance of such in this, and in some other Saxon buildings, has already been mentioned in the *Munimenta Antiqua*. But it deserves attention, that this pointed arch is, after all, merely an ornamental facing, on the outside; and that the real arch of entrance, almost level with this pointed arch, and just within it, is circular."

The following particulars are derived from Manning and Bray's History and Antiquities of Surrey, vol. I. p. 15:

"On the Wall of the second story of the Castle are divers rude figures cut in the Chalk, probably by different persons confined here while it was used as a Prison. The first represents St. Christopher with his staff in his right hand, and on his left arm an infant Christ. A figure scratched on his garment, having its head surrounded with a glory, was probably added afterwards. A second is the figure of a Bishop with his mitre, reposing under an arch; over him is an antique Crown; and, beneath, an imperfect sketch of Christ upon the Cross. A third is a square Pilaster, whose Capital is decorated with Saxon ornaments. A fourth is an historical representation of the Crucifixion, in which the Virgin fainting, the Soldier piercing the side of our Saviour, St. John in the attitude of prayer, with two other figures, are delineated in as rude and inartificial a manner as can possibly be conceived. The fifth and last figure is that of a King wearing a Crown of a very antient form, and holding an orb in his right hand: near him are the imperfect traces of another."







HADLEY CASTLE,
Essex

W. H. Stiles del.

H. Harrison sculp.



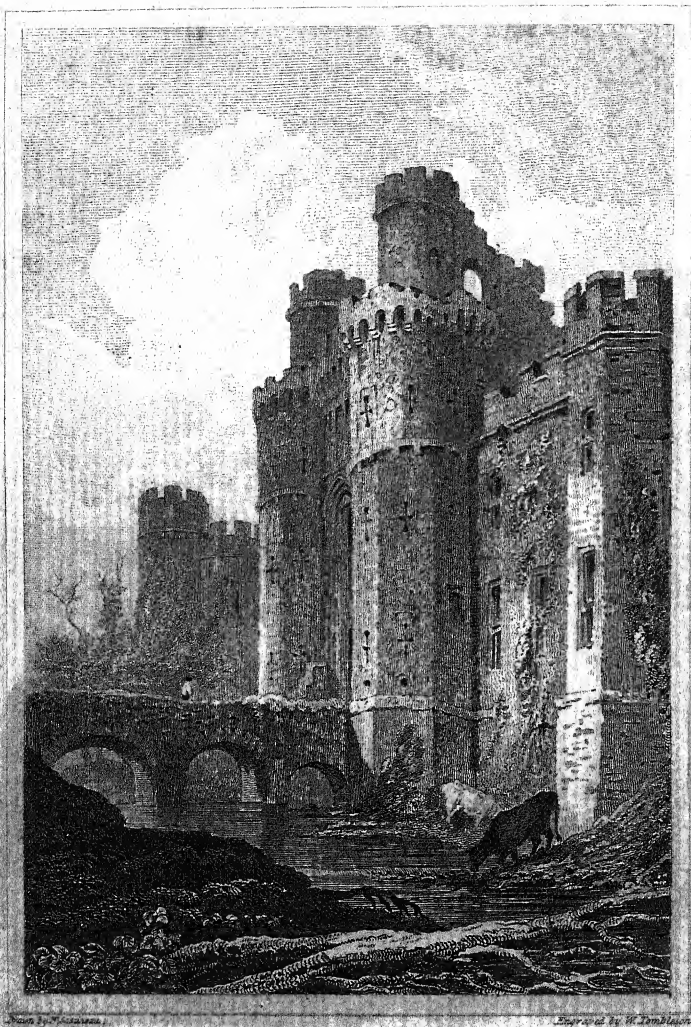
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This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor discoloration and faint smudges, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

Hadleigh Castle,

ESSEX.

HADLEIGH, called also *Hadleigh ap Castrum*, from a Castle built here by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, appears to have been originally comprehended in the Honour of Raleigh, and to have belonged to Suence, being one of the fifty-five lordships in his possession at the time of the Domesday Survey. Henry de Essex, Suence's grandson, having been dispossessed of his estates for his cowardice in the Welsh wars, Hadleigh was granted to Hubert de Burgh by Henry the Third, who on Hubert's disgrace again seized it, and, in 1268, committed the custody of the Castle to Richard de Thany. From this period the estate was held of the Crown by divers families, till it was finally granted, by Edward the Sixth, to Richard Lord Riche, from whom it has passed to the Barnard family. HADLEIGH CASTLE is situated on the brow of a steep hill, commanding a fine prospect over the estuary of the Thames into Kent. Though now almost a mass of ruins, and overrun with shrubs and brushwood, it exhibits strong traces of ancient grandeur. The area inclosed by the walls is nearly of an oval form, measuring about 110 paces in length and 40 in width. The walls on the north and south sides are strengthened by buttresses; and the cement, which seems to have sea-shells intermixed, is almost as hard as the stones themselves. The entrance is at the north-west angle, between the remains of two towers; and near it has been a deep ditch, extending along the north side. The principal parts now standing are two towers at the south-east and north-east angles; these are circular on the outside; but the interiors, each consisting of five apartments, are octangular. In the north-east tower, over what appears to have been a fire-place, are some thin bricks, disposed in the herring-bone manner. The inside of this tower has been cased with squares of chalk, a great part of which still remains. The thickness of the towers at bottom is nine feet; the upper parts are about five feet thick.

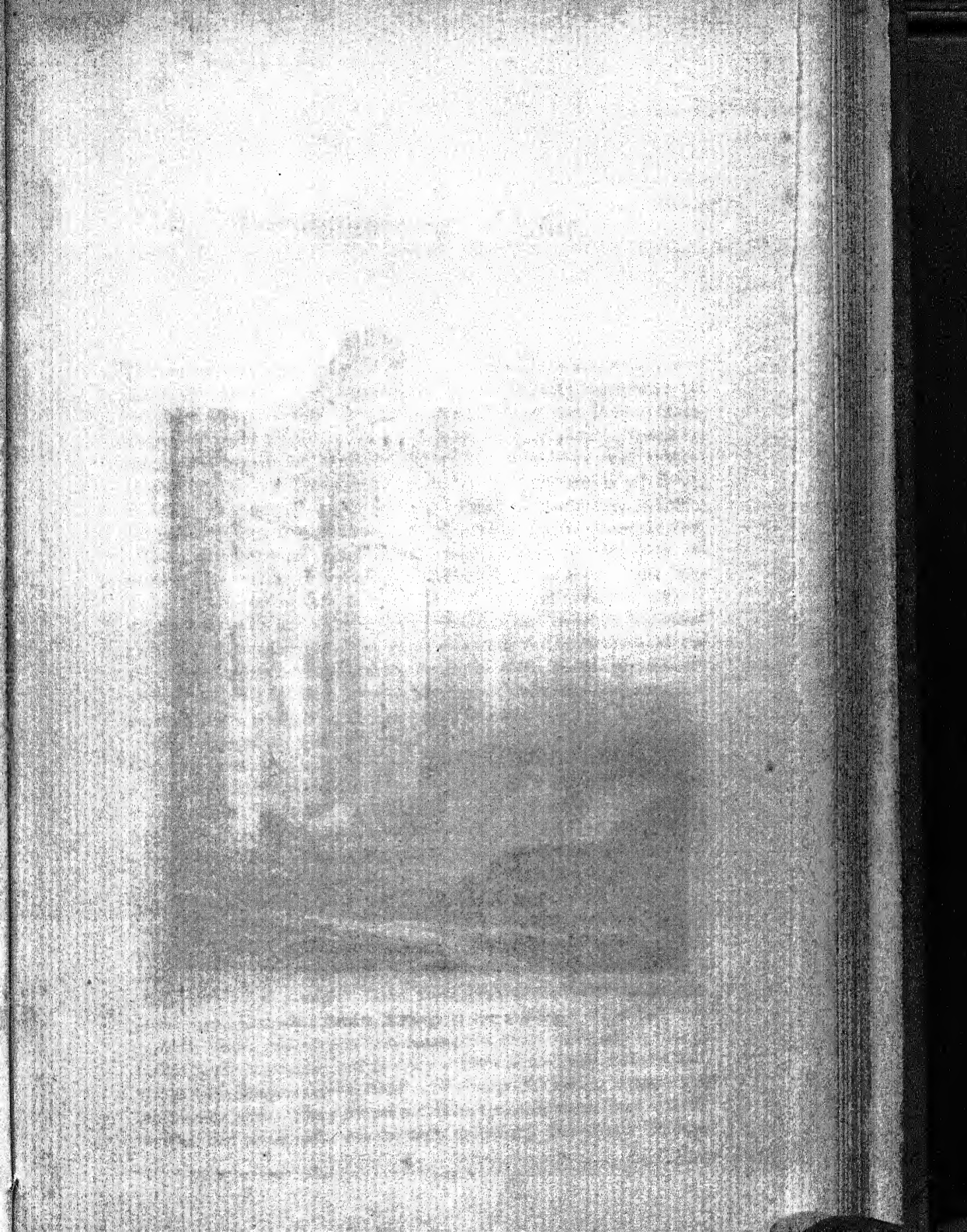


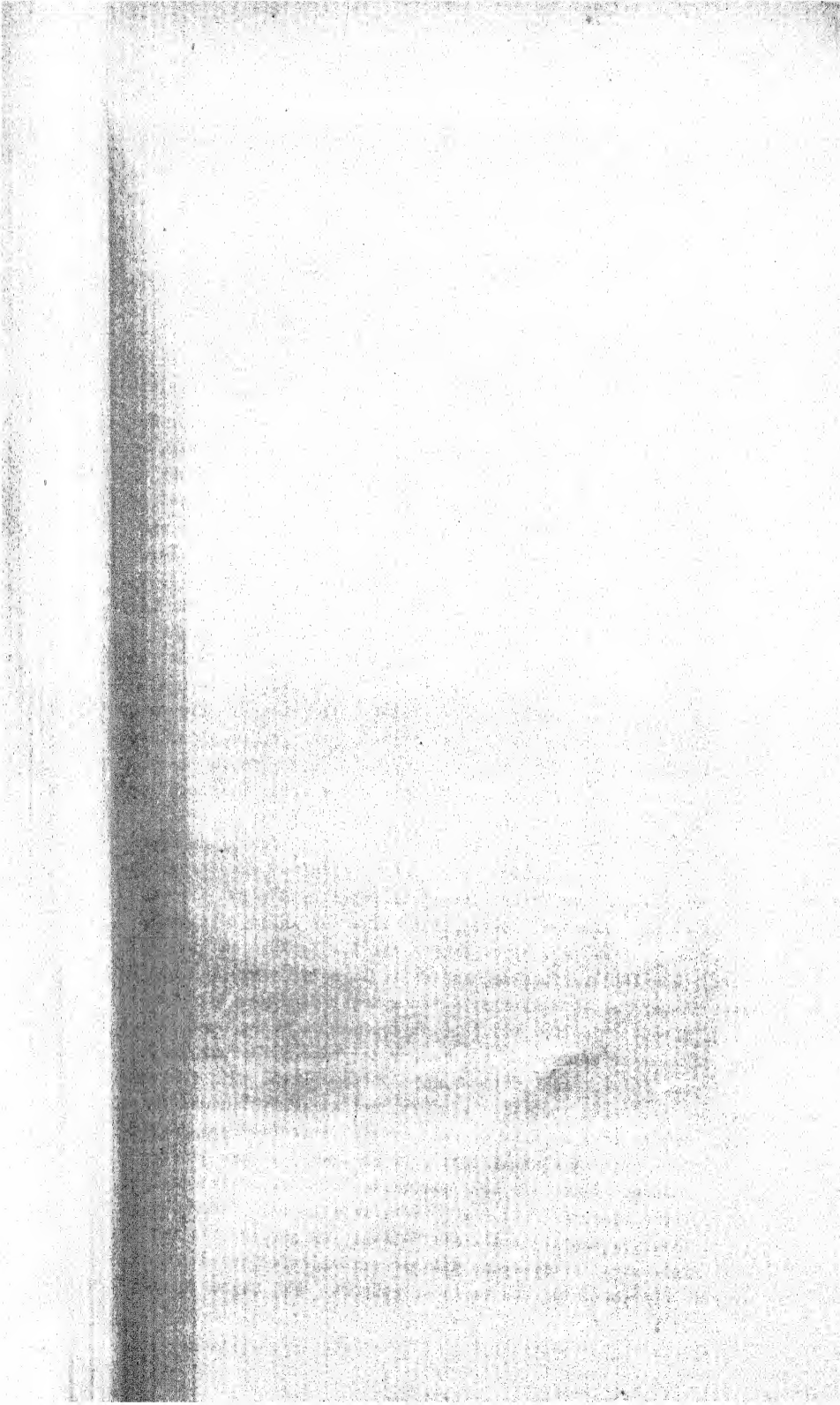
North by J. G. Harrison.

Engraved by W. Dendel.

HERSTMONCEUX CASTLE.

Sussex.





Herstmonceaux Castle,

SUSSEX.

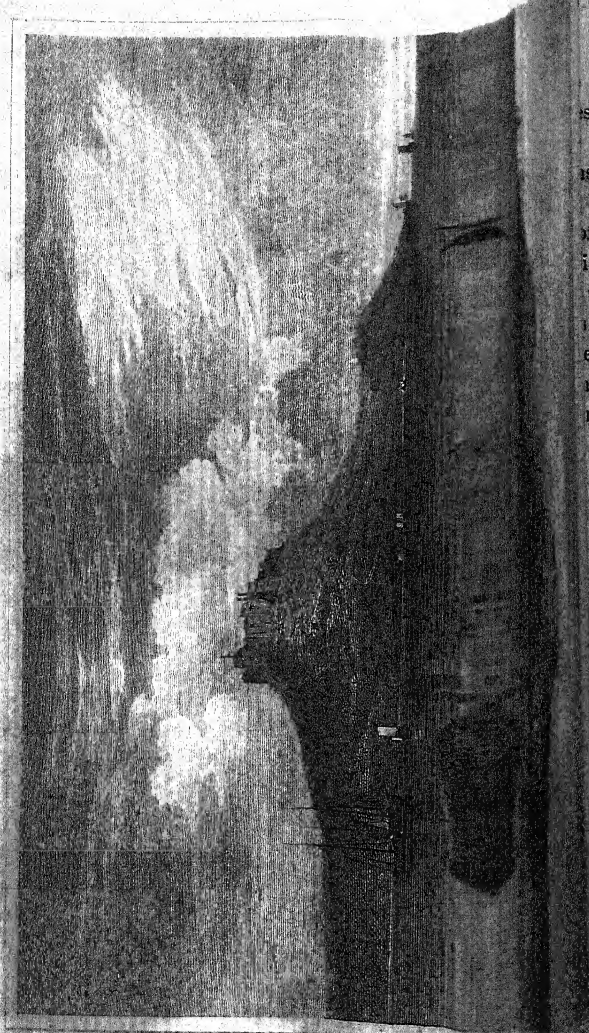
THE noble castellated mansion of HERSTMONCEAUX, was erected in the year 1448, and not in 1429, as antiquaries have generally represented, by Sir Roger Fynes, Fenis, or Fienes, Treasurer of the Household to Henry VI. pursuant to a licence "kernellandi manerium" granted to him by that sovereign. It consists almost entirely of brick, and is considered by Dr. Lyttleton, in his paper "on the Antiquity of Brick Buildings in England," read before the Society of Antiquaries in 1757, and published in the first volume of their *Archæologia*, to be the first edifice constructed of that material, subsequently to the reign of Richard II.; "and it is worthy of remark," he observes, "that the art of making brick was then carried to such perfection, though it should seem to be but in its infancy, that this vast structure has stood the brunt of weather for above three centuries, and particularly of the salt corroding vapours arising from the sea, to which it is greatly exposed, without suffering the least injury in any part of the walls; insomuch that hardly a single brick shews the least mark of decay.

The entrance to Herstmonceaux Castle is by a fine machicolated Gateway, in the southern front, between two elegant yet massive towers surmounted with turrets, which rise to the elevation of eighty-four feet. "This Castle," says Mr. Gough, in his enlarged edition of Camden's *Britannia*, "consisted of three courts; the first and largest cloistered round. The Hall was spacious, and at its upper end were three handsome rooms, one of them forty feet long, and beyond them the Chapel, which, as well as the Hall and Kitchen, reached up to the upper story. The offices were ample, and the oven in the bake-house fourteen feet diameter. The left side of the south front beyond the great gate was occupied by a waste room like a gallery, and seemingly intended for a stable in case of a siege. Under the eastern corner tower was an octagonal room, formerly a prison, having in the middle a stone post with an iron chain. Above the best apartments below stairs was a suite of rooms in the same style, and in every window of the many galleries leading to them was painted the Alant or Wolf-dog, the ancient supporter of the Fiennes' arms. Many private staircases curiously constructed in brick, without any woodwork, led to these galleries. The Grand Staircase

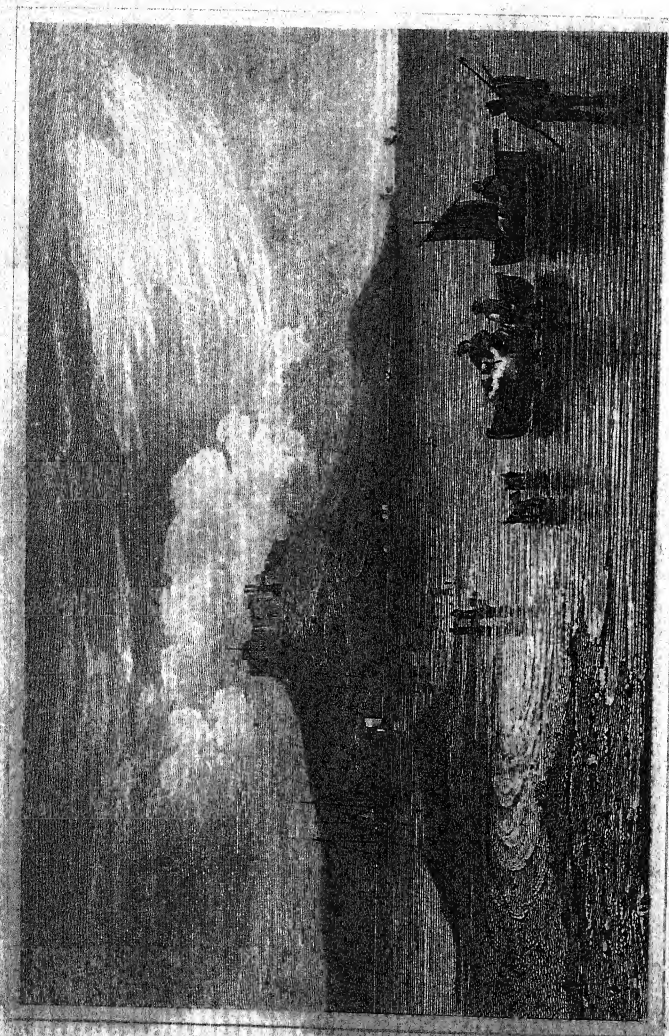
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Magazine for Sept.
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From a Engraving by W. P. Wood.

HOLY ISLAND CASTLE,

Northumbria

John B. Smith, Jr.

The following information was obtained from the records of the [redacted] Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the [redacted] land grant.

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Holy Island Castle,

NORTHUMBERLAND.

AN Ecclesiastical, rather than a military reputation, is connected with this place ; for the memory of its monastic establishment, although the Abbey of Lindisfarne now lies in ruins, has long survived that of the foundation of the Castle ; notwithstanding that the fortress is yet entire, and its apartments still inhabited. Holy Island is one of the four parishes which form the district called Islandshire ; and it appertains to the County of Durham in all its civil and religious government, though it is in reality a part of the County of Northumberland, opposite the coast of which it stands in the German Ocean, about eight miles to the south-east of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The British name of Holy Island was *Inis Medicante* ; and its proper title is Lindisfarne, from the stream *Lindis*, which at this place runs into the sea, and the Celtic word *fahren*, a recess : but from its having been the residence of some of the most ancient monks in England, it received the more popular appellation of Holy Island. Its form is nearly square, and it measures almost a mile ; but on the north-western side a promontory of two miles in length stretches inwards towards the mainland, from which it is distant only two miles more at high water. At the flowing of the tide Lindisfarne is surrounded with water, and at the ebb there is an almost dry passage for horses and carriages to the mainland, from the end of the promontory. The village of Lindisfarne, which formerly was much larger than it is at present, consists chiefly of fishermen's houses, and is situate on the south-west side of the Island, where the ground rises swiftly from the shore. In a bay to the east of it, is a small harbour ; and on the opposite side, upon a whinstone-rock about sixty feet in height, of a conical form, that rises suddenly and almost perpendicularly out of a marsh, appears the Castle, accessible only by a narrow winding path on the south. It is garrisoned by a detachment of invalids from Berwick ; but the narrow space on the top of the Castle-rock will not admit of many works ; and the whole strength of the fortress consists of a single battery, having seven or eight guns upon the south-east point, whilst the remainder is occupied by the houses of the Governor and the guard. The southern and western coasts of the Island descend gradually towards the sands ; but the northern and eastern are formed of perpendicular rocks. Those about the Castle are too high to be scaled : the walls of its buildings stand upon the very brink of the precipice, but beyond the reach of any engine ; and if this fortress existed antecedent to the discovery of gunpowder, it must have been impregnable.

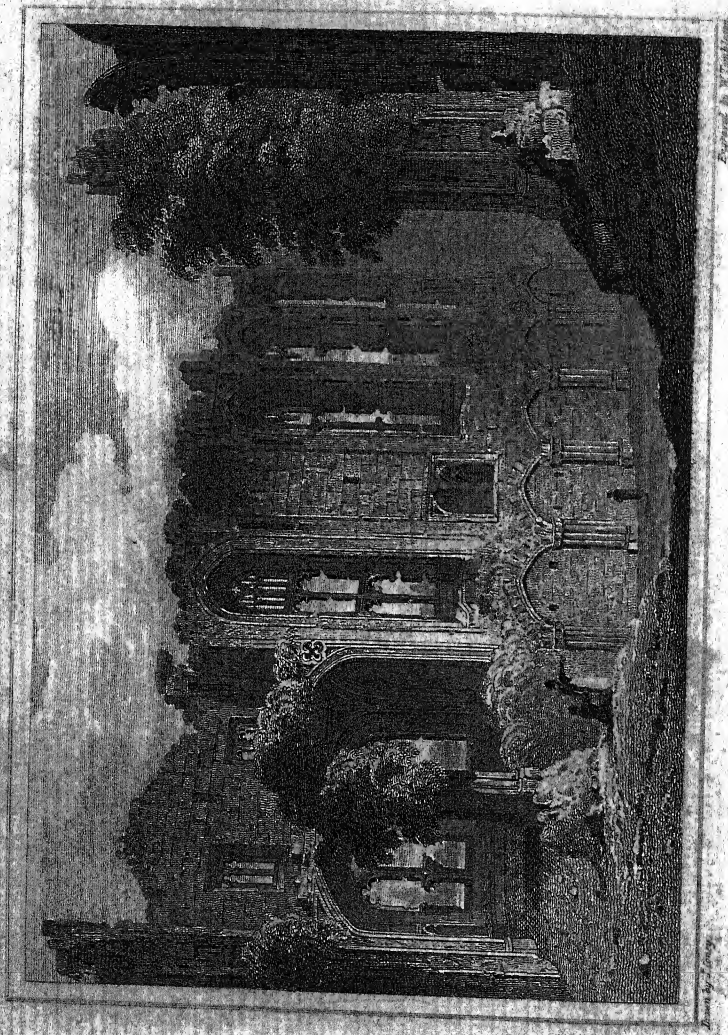
The Castle of Holy Island, as it has been observed by Francis Grose, its first and best historian, " has probably been the scene of very few

HOLY ISLAND CASTLE.

remarkable events; history being nearly as silent with respect to them, as concerning its origin." It is very slightly mentioned by Camden and Speed, and does not appear to be at all noticed by Leland; but in the military establishment which in 1576 Queen Elizabeth made for Berwick, Holy Island Castle is mentioned; and a patent for life was granted to Sir William Read, as Keeper of the fortresses of Holy Island and Farn, with a yearly payment of 362*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

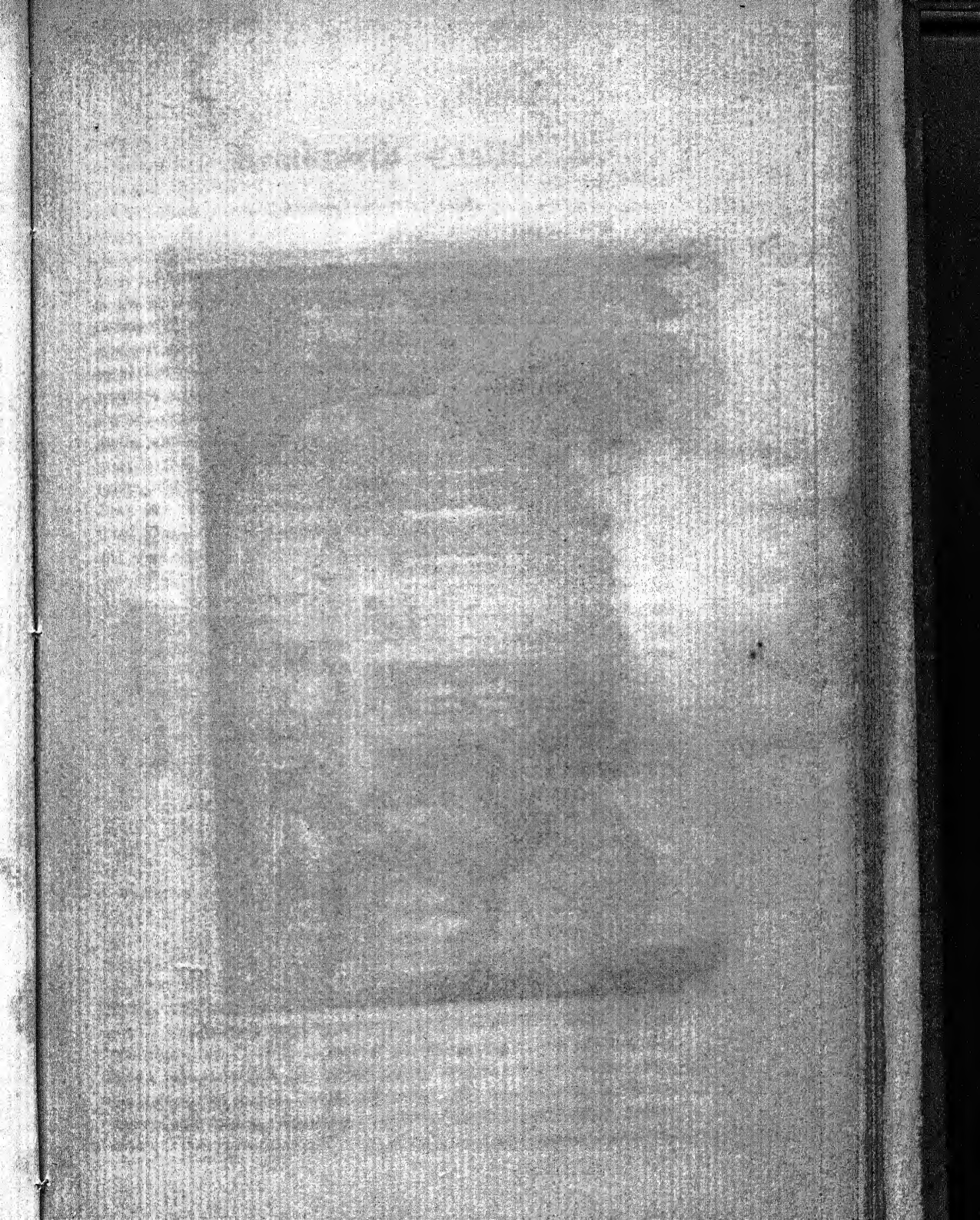
In the history of the Parliamentary Wars, this Castle more frequently occurs; and Rushworth, in his *Historical Collections*, Lond. 1722, fol. vol. VI. p. 268, has the following order concerning it. May 7th, 1646:—"The House of Commons, being informed that Holy Island in Northumberland was in great danger, and lay open to an enemy if speedily some forces were not sent thereunto, ordered a letter to the Committee of that County, to require them forthwith to send some forces to maintain the said Island, it being of such great consequence to the Northern parts of this Kingdom." In 1648 one Captain Batton was Governor of this fortress for the Parliament.

In 1715 Launcelot Errington, who was of an ancient and respectable Northumbrian family, entered into a conspiracy with the rebel General Foster, and the masters of some French privateers, for the seizure of Holy Island Castle for the Pretender: at that period the garrison consisted of a serjeant, a corporal, and about ten or twelve men. As Errington was well known in the country, he went to the Castle, and after some discourse with the serjeant, invited him and the soldiers off duty to partake of a repast on board a vessel of which he was master, that was then lying in the harbour. Having made his guests intoxicated with brandy, Errington and his nephew, named Mark, returned to the Castle, where they overpowered the centinel, turned out the small remainder of the garrison, and shutting the gates, hoisted the Pretender's colours to procure a reinforcement. This however did not arrive, but a party of English troops arriving from Berwick, the Erringtons retreated over the Castle walls, hoping to conceal themselves under the sea-weed until it should be dark, and then, swimming to the main land, escape. As the tide rose they were obliged to swim, and the soldiers firing at Launcelot wounded him in the thigh; after which he and his nephew were taken and conveyed to prison at Berwick, where they lay till the wound was healed. In the interim, however, Launcelot had formed a burrow directly through the foundations of the prison, depositing the earth in an old oven; and through this passage the two Erringtons, with several other prisoners, escaped. Most of the latter were soon retaken, but the former, having gained the banks of the Tweed, seized the custom-house boat, rowed themselves across, and then sent it adrift. "A reward of 500*l.*" adds Mr. Grose, who relates this interesting story, "was now offered to any one who would apprehend them." They afterwards took the benefit of the General Pardon.



KENILWORTH CASTLE.

Warwickshire



Kenilworth Castle,

WARWICKSHIRE.

It is recorded, in the Register of Kenilworth Priory, cited by Dugdale, in his *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, that this Castle was founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, Lord Chamberlain and Treasurer to King Henry I. who had received from that monarch a grant of the Kenilworth estate. In 1172 it was garrisoned by Henry II. in consequence of the unnatural rebellion against him of his eldest son Henry; and at the same period a jail was constructed within it. The Clintons continued to enjoy the demesne until after 1217, but the Castle, after being possessed for a few years by the son of the founder, remained in the hands of the Crown, being held by the successive sheriffs of the Counties of Warwick and Leicester. In 1213 Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, was constituted governor of this fortress by Henry III.; and, in 1253, de Montfort and his Countess, Eleonora, received a grant of it for their lives. After the defeat and death of this domineering nobleman, at the Battle of Evesham, his second son, Simon, retained possession of Kenilworth Castle, from which his soldiers frequently issued, ravaging the surrounding country. Upon the approach of the royal army to besiege him, perceiving that he could not hold out long unless the siege were raised by the intervention of a powerful army, he privately departed to France, for the purpose of obtaining assistance, leaving Henry de Hastings as Governor. In the interim, De Hastings and his garrison were compelled, by famine and pestilence, to surrender the Castle, but not until they had sustained a siege of six months' duration. On this surrender, Philip Marmion, the first Lord of Scrivelsby and Tamworth, was made Constable of the Castle; but, on the 16th of January 1267, that office, with many privileges, was conferred upon Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, and his heirs.

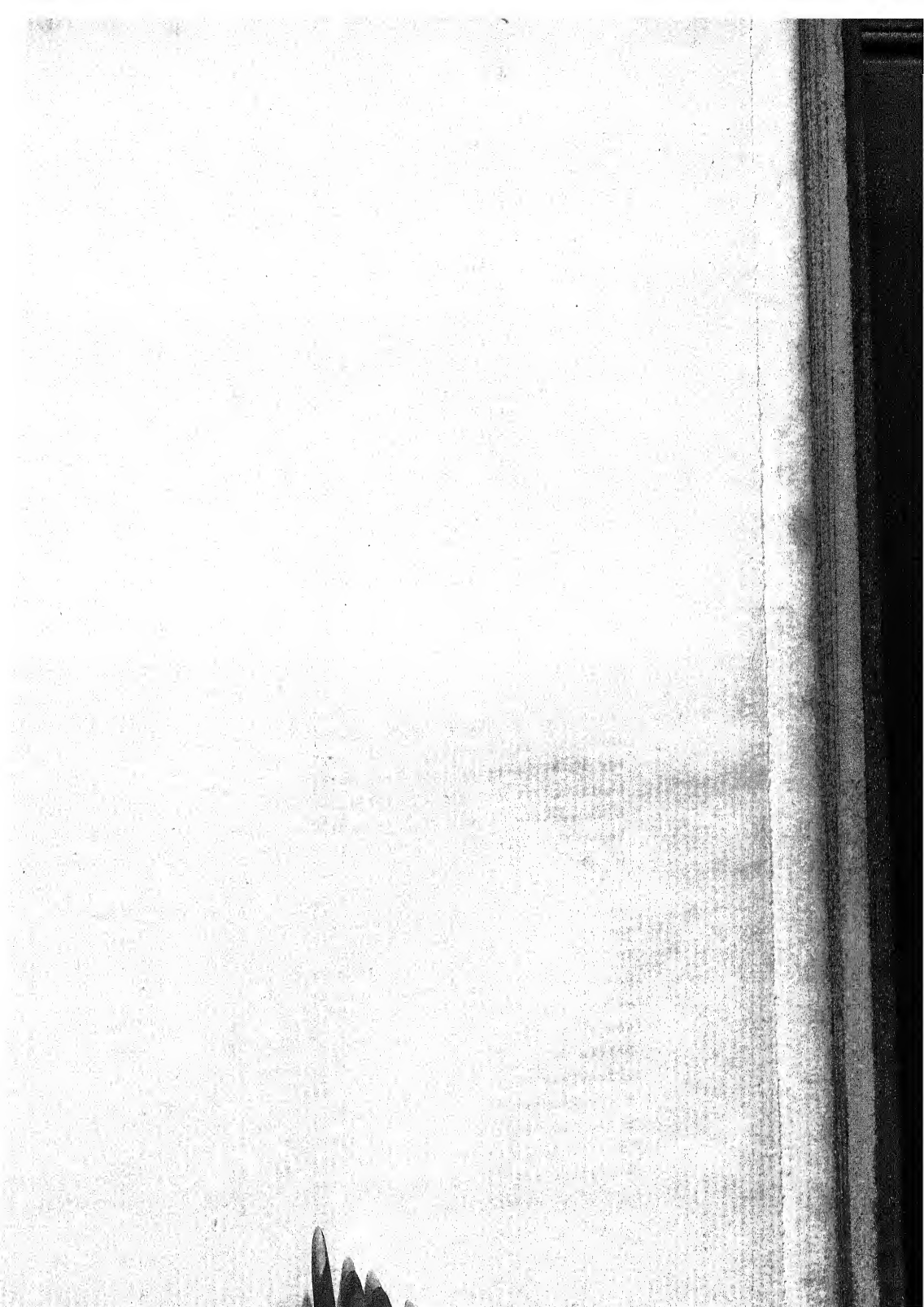
When the Duchy of Lancaster reverted to the Crown, by the accession of Henry of Bolingbroke or Henry IV., Kenilworth again became regal property, and it continued to be such until it was presented, by Queen Elizabeth, to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, after whose demise it was held, for a short period, by his brother, Ambrose, Earl of Warwick. On the decease of the latter, Sir Robert Dudley, Leicester's illegitimate son, endeavoured to prove his legitimacy, and to obtain the demesne. He partly succeeded in this design, so that Henry Prince of Wales purchased the premises of him, in 1611, for the sum of £14,500; the Prince died, however, when not more than £3,000 of this sum had been paid, and that amount having been lost by the failure of a merchant, no part of

KENILWORTH CASTLE.

it was ever received by Sir Robert. Kenilworth, however, was taken possession of by Prince Charles, as his brother's heir, and he procured an act of Parliament, by which the wife of Sir Robert was enabled, on May 4, 1621, to alienate all her right to him, as if she had been sole possessor of the estate, for the sum of £4,000, which was paid to her out of the Exchequer. On the 15th of March 1626, a patent was issued by Charles I. granting to Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth, and two of his family, the custody of the Castle, chase, and park of Kenilworth, for their joint and several lives; but after the death of that sovereign Oliver Cromwell divided the manor among some of his adherents, by whom the property was wholly devastated. At the Restoration it again passed into the family of the Earl of Monmouth; and, after their leases had expired, Charles II. granted the reversion of the entire manor to Lawrence, Lord Hyde, afterwards created Baron of Kenilworth and Earl of Rochester. Through his family it has descended, by marriage, to the Right Hon. Thomas Villiers, the present Lord Clarendon, who, with a laudable attention, of which there are few examples, has endeavoured to preserve the venerable ruins from further dilapidations.

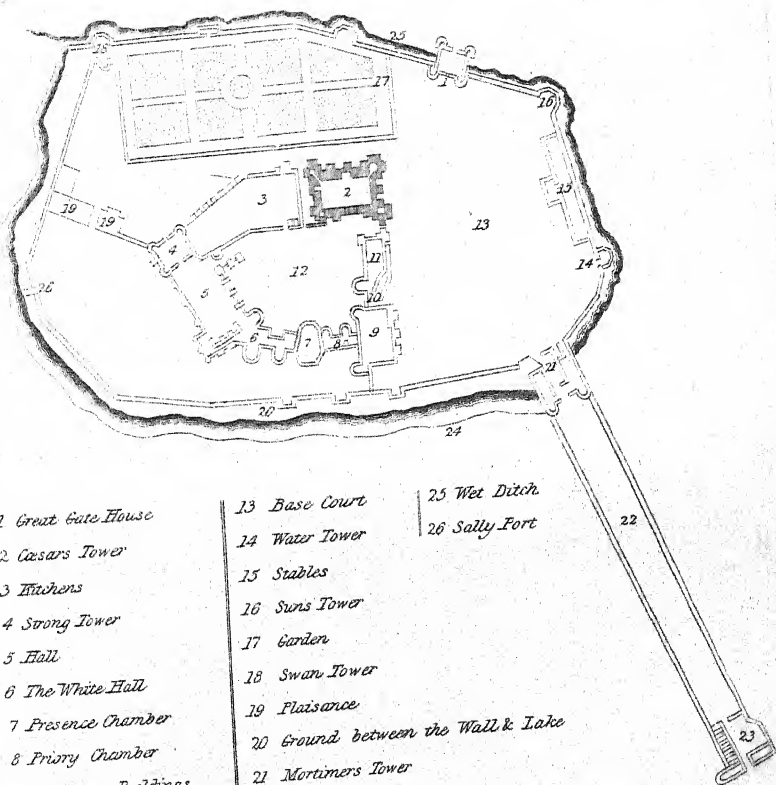
Dugdale commences his account of the buildings and grounds of Kenilworth Castle, with observing, that the situation is of extraordinary strength and largeness, as may be seen by the circuit, breath, and depth of the outer moats, together with the parts called Cæsar's Tower, which, from the thickness of its walls, and from its structure, he considers to have been of the first foundation. In 1241 Henry III. made extensive improvements and repairs here; such as ceiling the Chapel with wainscot, painting it, and making new seats for the King and Queen. The Queen's chamber was likewise enlarged and painted. In 1391 Richard II. furnished John of Gaunt with materials for building at Kenilworth; and he began the structure of all the buildings here, except Cæsar's Tower, with the outer walls and turrets.

It was the Earl of Leicester, however, who raised this Castle to the palatial magnificence which it displayed in the reign of Elizabeth; this princely nobleman, continues the above antiquary, "spared for no cost in enlarging, adorning, and beautifying thereof; witness that magnificent gate-house towards the north; where, formerly having been the back side of the Castle, he made the front, filling up a great proportion of the wide and deep double ditch, wherein the water of the pool came. And, besides the stately place on the south-east part, still bearing the name of Leicester's buildings, did he raise from the ground two goodly towers at the head of the pool, viz.—the Floud-gate, or Gallery-tower, standing at one end of the Tilt-yard, in which was a spacious and noble room for ladies to see the exercises of tiltings and barriers; and at the other, Mortimer's Tower." The annexed Engraving represents a portion of the interior of the Great Hall.





Randworth Castle



1 Great Gate House

2 Caesars Tower

3 Machens

4 Strong Tower

5 Hall

6 The White Hall

7 Presence Chamber

8 Priory Chamber

9 Leicesters Buildings

10 Dudleys Lobby

11 King Henry's Lodgings

12 Inner Court

13 Base Court

14 Water Tower

15 Stables

16 Suns Tower

17 Garden

18 Swan Tower

19 Plaisance

20 Ground between the Wall & Lake

21 Mortimers Tower

22 Till Yard

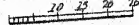
23 Gallery Tower

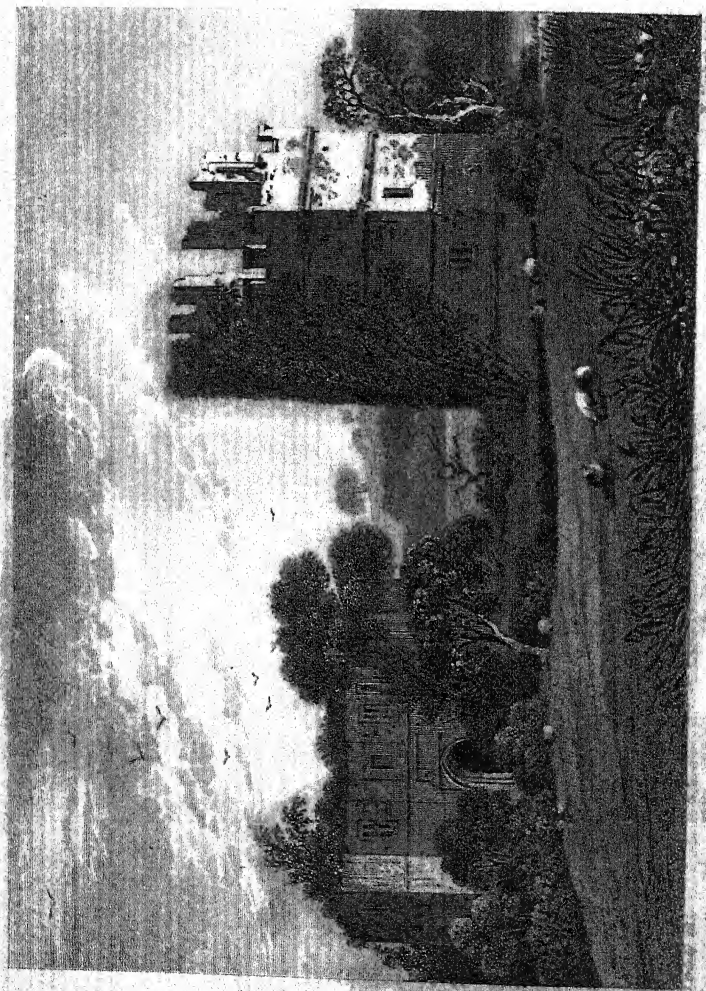
24 Lake

25 Wet Ditch

26 Sally Fort

Scale





KIRKBY MUXLOW CASTLE
from Kirby

Kirkby Muxloe Castle,

LEICESTERSHIRE.

IN 1474 Sir William Hastings, better known as Lord Hastings, in consequence of the sincere attachment he had displayed towards his Royal master Edward IV. obtained permission to impark 2,000 acres of land of his manor of Kirkby Muxloe; also to build there a castellated mansion, and to fortify it. The present building is supposed to have been erected in consequence of this grant. The situation of Kirkby Castle is *low*, and being completely commanded by an immediate eminence, it could never have been depended upon as a place of much security.

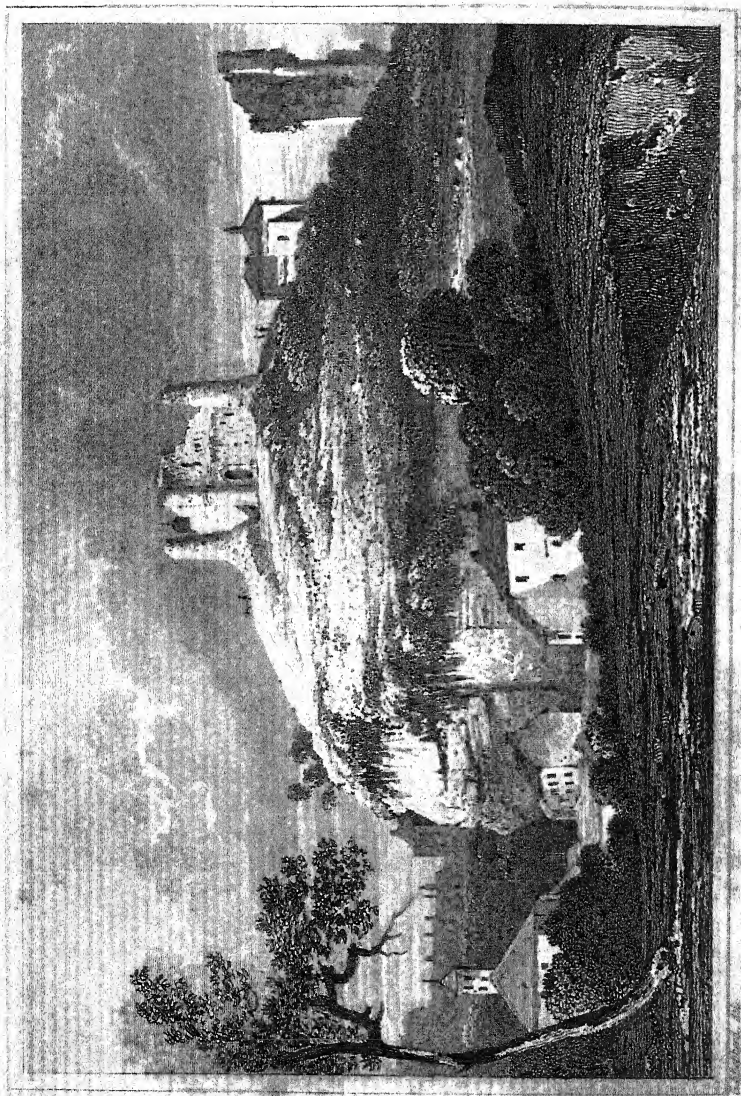
The principal remains consist of a gateway, flanked by two octagonal towers, to the west of which stand two square towers, connected, of considerably greater elevation. A moat surrounded the whole building, which still remains, though partly overgrown with weeds, excepting a passage to the gateway. This gateway has an obtuse arch, with grooves for a portcullis. Immediately over this arch is a recess, within a carved frame-work of stone, which probably contained a figure as the pedestal, decorated with escutcheons within quatrefoils, is in good preservation, and there is a strong iron hook in the centre of the recess. The whole building is of brick, extremely well cemented; the door-ways and window-frames are of a soft freestone, similar to what is now found near Leicester. In the towers are circular staircases of brick, arched over; the lower rooms of the gateway-towers, now used as stables, are also walled with brick. The ivy extends itself luxuriantly over a considerable part of the building, adding much to its picturesque beauty. From the naked unbroken appearance of the interior of the walls, the apartments seem never to have been completely finished; and the set-offs in the brick work at the end of the highest tower, and at each end of the gateway, apparently for the purpose of continuing the building, indicate that the original plan was never executed. Indeed when we consider, that by the same letters patent, Lord Hastings received licence to erect mansions and inclose parks in his other manors of Ashby de la Zouch and Bosworth, both in the county of Leicester (at the former of which there is no doubt of his having availed himself of the permission, if not at the latter), the unfinished state of the buildings at Kirkby may, in some measure, be accounted for.

KIRKBY MUXLOE CASTLE.

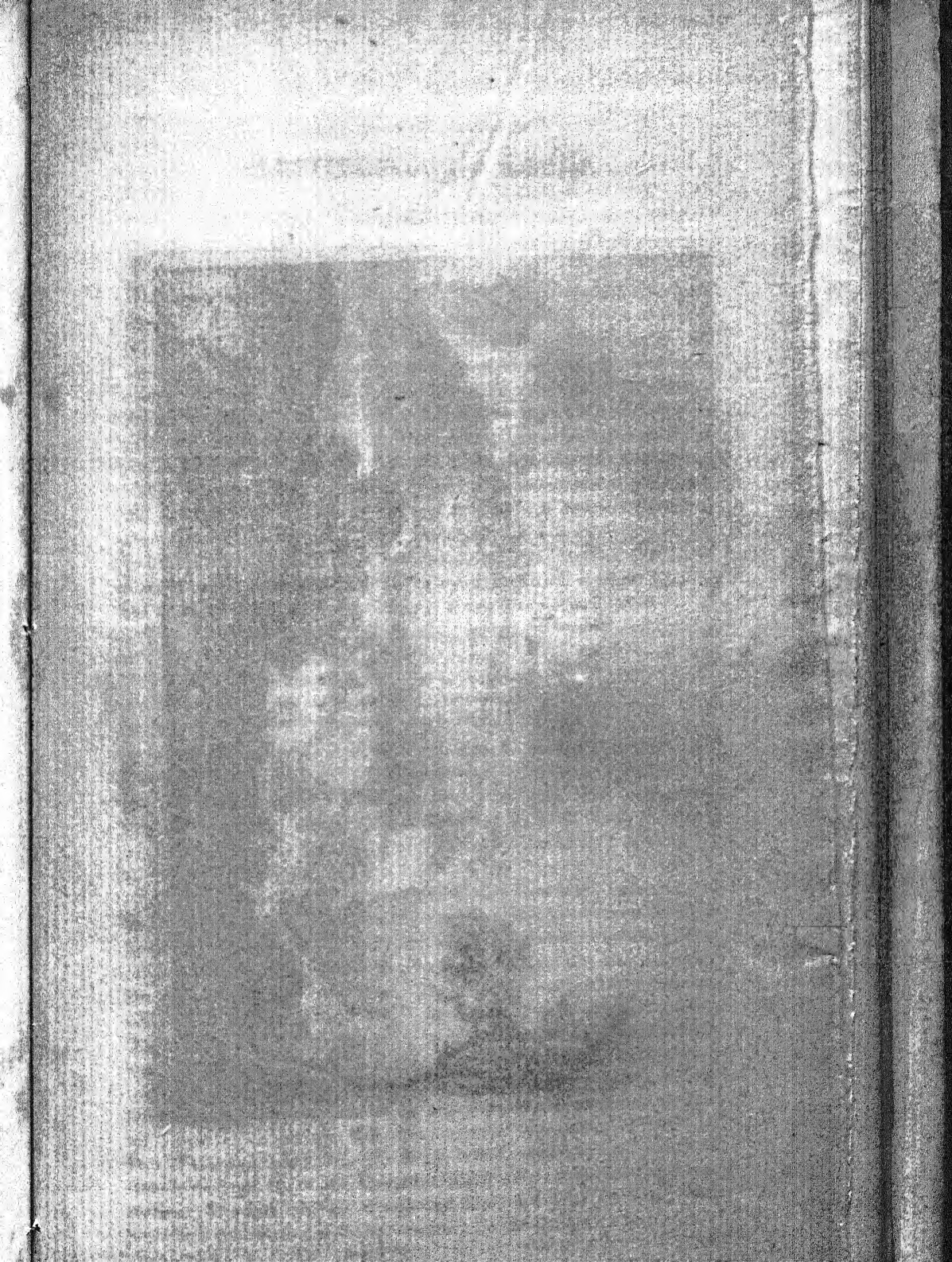
The short remaining eventful period of nine years succeeding the grant, during which his Lordship took an active part in the Court intrigues and barbarous politics of the times, and in conclusion fell a sacrifice to his attachment to the family of his Royal Patron, was little calculated for architectural pursuits, or for the formation of plans for future domestic comfort. To these may be added the important circumstance of an immediate *female* successor, in the person of his widow, to whom Lord Hastings devised his manor of Kirkby Muxloe, on the condition of her releasing all right of dower in certain manors in Yorkshire.

From the Hastings family the manor of Kirkby Muxloe came by purchase into the possession of Sir Robert Bannaster; it was afterwards bought by William Wollaston, of Shenton, Esq. one of whose descendants sold it in 1778, with a considerable property adjoining, to Clement Winstanley, of Braunston, Esq. father of the present worthy owner. There is a tradition that the unfortunate Jane Shore once resided within the walls of Kirkby Muxloe, under the protection of Lord Hastings.

Kirkby is about four miles west from Leicester.



KNARRESBOROUGH CASTLE,
Wiltshire.



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Knaresborough Castle,

YORKSHIRE.

KNARESBOROUGH CASTLE is stated to have been erected by Serlo de Burgh, a favourite of the Norman Conqueror; and it was the residence of his descendants for a considerable period. Its history is connected with that of the country in general by several remarkable events of which it was the scene. Here the assassins of Archbishop Becket took refuge, and remained secluded for a year, until they went to Rome for absolution, which they received, on condition of doing penance for life in the Holy Land. It is generally understood, that Knaresborough Castle was one of the places of imprisonment of Richard the Second, after his deposition, and that he was removed hence to Pontefract; this, however, rests principally, if not solely, upon the testimony of Hardyng, in the following passage of his Metrical Chronicle; most of the historians lose sight of Richard after his first confinement in the Tower of London, and subsequent removal to Leeds Castle:—

“ The Kyng the' sent Kyng Richard to Ledis,
There to be kept surely in previtee,
Fro the's after to Pykeryng we't he nedes,
And to Knaresburgh after led was he,
But to Pountfrete last were he did die.”

At the commencement of the Civil Wars Knaresborough Castle was garrisoned for the King; but was besieged, in 1644, by Lord Fairfax, and surrendered to the Parliamentary army under his command, on the 20th of December, after a spirited defence. In 1646 it was rendered untenable, together with other inland Castles in the county, by order of the House of Commons.

Thus dismantled, Knaresborough Castle has since been mouldering to ruin; “yet even now,” observes Mr. Hargrove, in his History of Knaresborough, “the elevation of the site, and the remaining fragments of its former magnificence, strike the imagination with the idea of much strength, beauty, and importance. This Castle contained near two acres and a half within its walls, which were flanked by eleven or twelve Towers; these, with several other buildings that stood in the different wards or areas, afforded convenience and accommodation for a numerous garrison. Besides the usual communication from one tower to another, there were in some places secret galleries in the middle of the wall, both which passages had their particular uses in time of war.... Part of the principal Tower (the Keep) is still remaining, and appears to have been built about the time of Edward III. It consists of three stories. The first room on the ground-floor, and next the river, has been from time immemorial the repository for the ancient Court-records,

KNARESBOROUGH CASTLE.

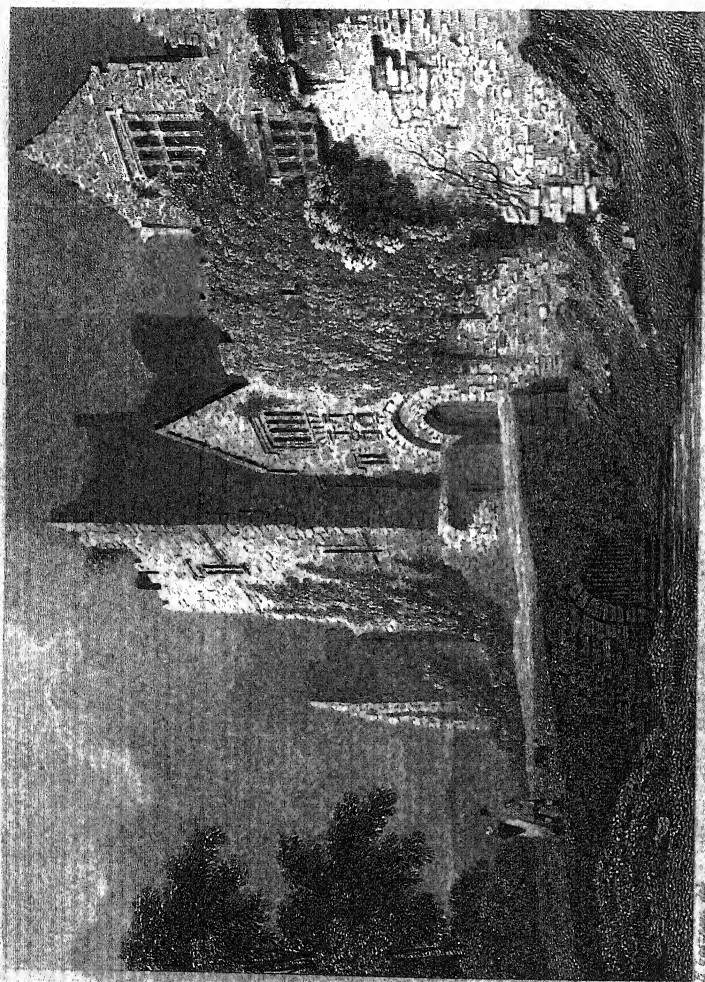
and where they are still preserved, the keys of which are in the joint custody of the Steward of the Honour, and the Chief of the Slingsby family. Next to this, in the centre, is the Guard-room, with a vaulted roof, supported by two massy pillars; . . . in this room is a large fire-place, and several recesses; also a small room on one side, formerly the Porter's-lodge, lighted by a cruciform slip, the upper part of which is now broken off. . . . Here is also a small circular stair-case that led from the Guard-room to the State-room, so narrow that one centinel alone might defend the passage.

"The second story was entirely taken up by the State-room, commonly called the King's Chamber, lighted by one very large and beautiful Gothic window. The principal entrance into this room was from the outer court, and the access to it guarded and fortified in the strongest manner imaginable; first, through an arched portal, and a zigzag passage, you come into the vestibule, where a guard was usually placed. From hence was a stair-case of stone that led into the State-room, defended by two portcullises, some part of the grooves for which are yet remaining. The third and uppermost story, consisted of one room of the same dimensions as the former; above this was the top of the tower, on which was a parapet and battlements. The height of this tower is fifty-three feet, and the breadth fifty-four; two sides of it are broken down, and on one corner, still remaining, are the evident marks of violence made by the cannon-shot fired against it. What remains of this tower is so well built and so strongly cemented, that it seems to promise a long duration.

"Underneath is the Dungeon, into which you descend by twelve steps. This room is twenty-three feet in length, and about twenty in breadth; the walls are of hewn stone, similar to those of the rest of the Castle; here is an aperture for the conveyance of air, near three feet square next the room, and terminating gradually on the outside in a small point, arched all the way with stone, rendering it impossible for any human being to escape that way. The roof is arched with stone, and supported by one round pillar nine feet in circumference. The only ray of light the prisoners could in all probability enjoy in this gloomy cell was through the iron grating in the door on the top of the steps, in the enjoyment of which feeble glimmering, some of them amused themselves with carving rude figures on the wall, amongst which is that of an horse-shoe, some resemblance of Gothic arches, and two figures of men, in the dresses worn about the time of Queen Elizabeth.

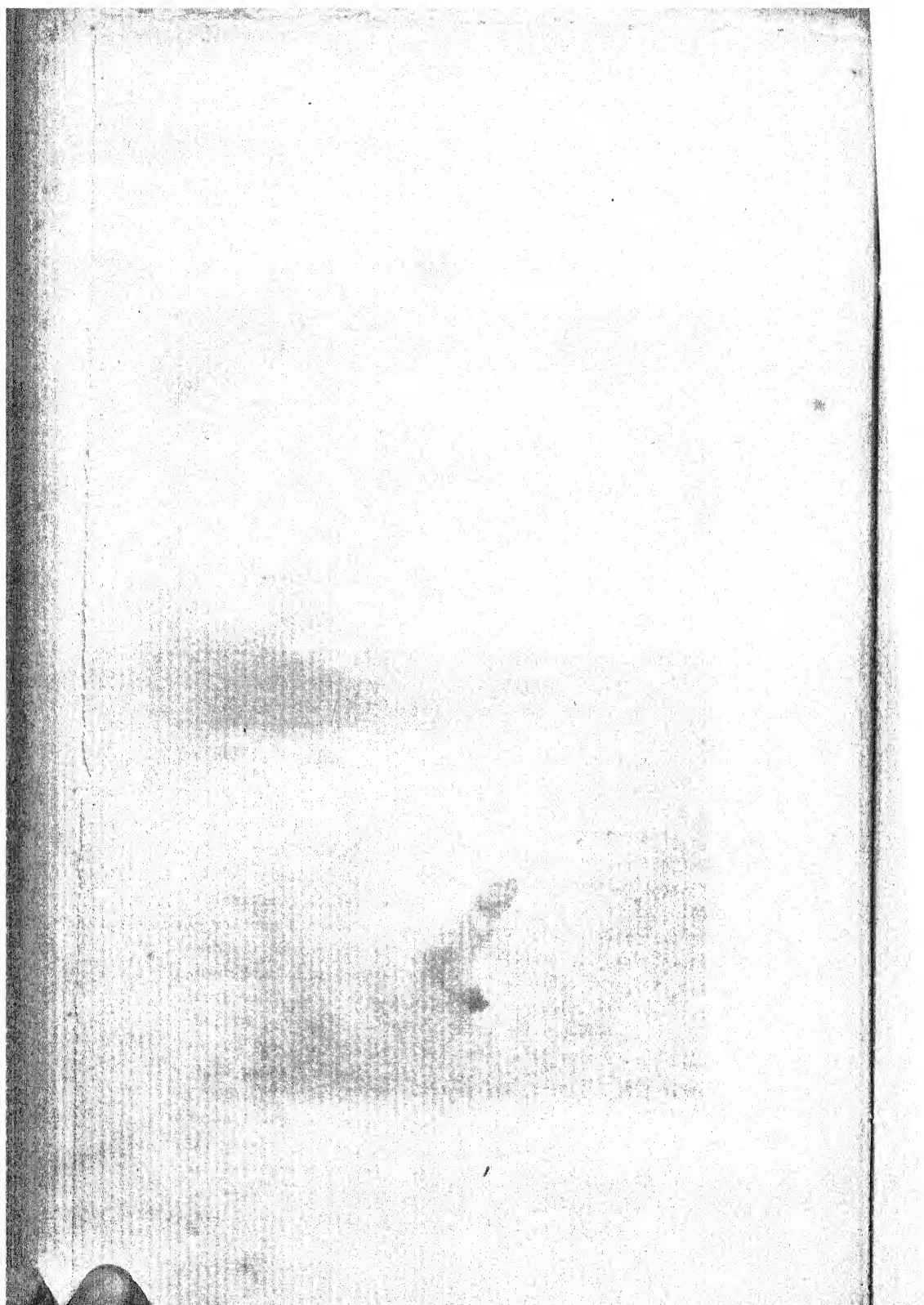
"In the year 1786, some foundations were discovered on the south side of the Castle, near the end of the Court-house, supposed to have been the remains of a Chapel. The altar, built of large stones well cemented, and covered with stucco, had been ornamented with paintings, some of the colours appearing very fresh; here were also found fragments of painted glass, some human bones, and part of an iron helmet."





LUDLOW CASTLE.

Shropshire.



Ludlow Castle,

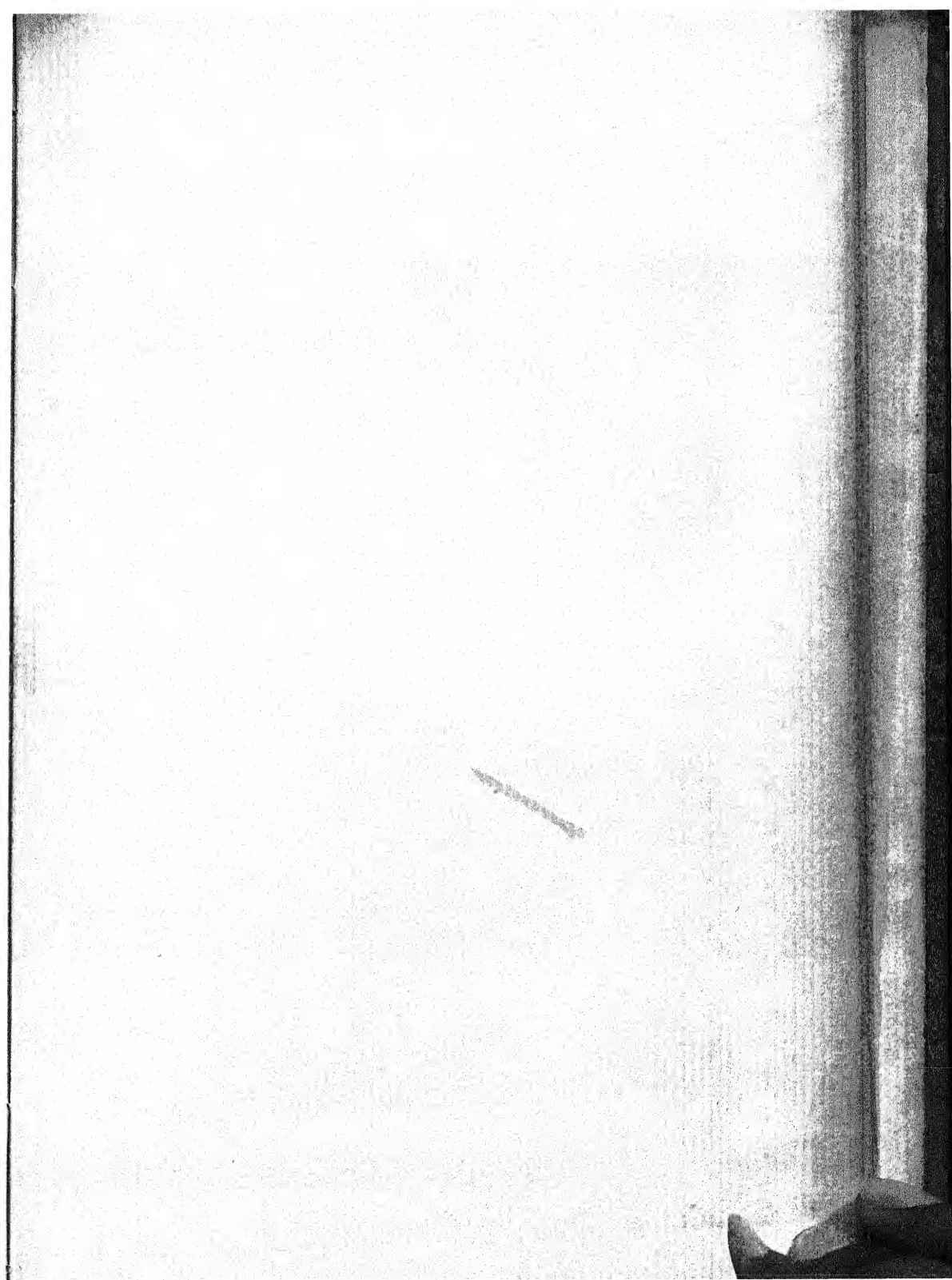
SHROPSHIRE.

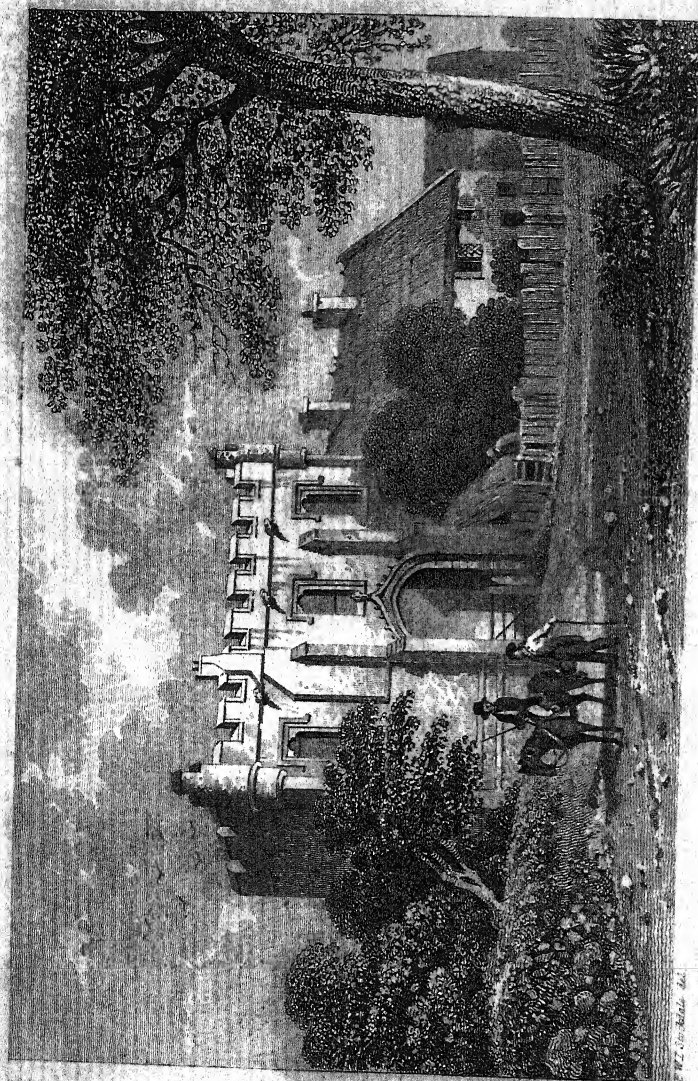
THE present edifice, in addition to its own picturesque beauties, has many other causes to render it interesting. Almost from its foundation attached to the Crown, it is the Palace of the Prince of Wales in right of his Principality; it has been the favourite residence of several of the late English Princes; and it was the scene where Milton's exquisite Masque of Comus was first performed by the Earl of Bridgewater's family; but notwithstanding all its former honors and its present noble appearance, it is neglected and in ruins. LUDLOW CASTLE was erected, as it is generally believed, by Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, soon after the Norman Invasion, upon that large estate given him by William I. which anciently bore the name of Dinan and Llystwysoc, or the Prince's Place. From him it descended to his son, Robert de Belesme, who having joined the party of Robert de Courthose against Henry I. it fell by attainder to the King. On the accession of Stephen, Ludlow Castle was still the property of the Crown; but in 1139 he besieged it, as Gervase Paganel held it out against him on behalf of the Empress Maud. In one of the attacks, Prince Henry, son of David King of Scots, approaching too near the walls, was dragged from his horse by a kind of grappling-iron; and was rescued only by the valour of the king himself. In 1198, Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, took possession of this fortress on behalf of the King; and it remained annexed to the Crown until Henry II. bestowed it upon Fulk Fitz-Warine, together with the valley below it, called Corve Dale. It was again in the Crown, says Grose, in 1206, when King John granted it to Philip de Albini, from whose family it descended to the last of the house of Lacy of Ireland. As Walter de Lacy died without male issue, Ludlow Castle was left to his grand-daughter, Maud, wife of Peter de Geneville, in the year 1244. After that period it seems to have passed into the house of Mortimer; and finally, on the attainder of Roger de Mortimer in 1330, Ludlow Castle again reverted to the Crown. In the reign of King Henry VI. it belonged to Richard Duke of York, who assembled a large force at this place, ostensibly for the purpose of defending the Welsh Marches; but he and his party were attainted of treason at Coventry, and Ludlow,

LUDLOW CASTLE.

with all other possessions taken from them. In the time of Edward IV. it was the Court of Prince Edward ; as in that of Henry VII. it was the Palace of Arthur, who died here : but when the Court of the Welsh Marches was instituted, it was held at this place, and the Castle was made the residence of the Lord President. It was in that character that the Earl of Bridgewater dwelt at Ludlow in 1634, when the Masque of Comus was composed for him by Milton ; but during the ensuing Civil Wars, though it remained for some time as a Royal garrison, it was delivered up to the Parliament on the 9th of June, 1646. On the dissolution of the Court of Marches in 1688, this Castle gradually fell to decay : it was some years since the property of the Earl Powis, and is now that of Lord Clive of Ludlow, who succeeded to the title.

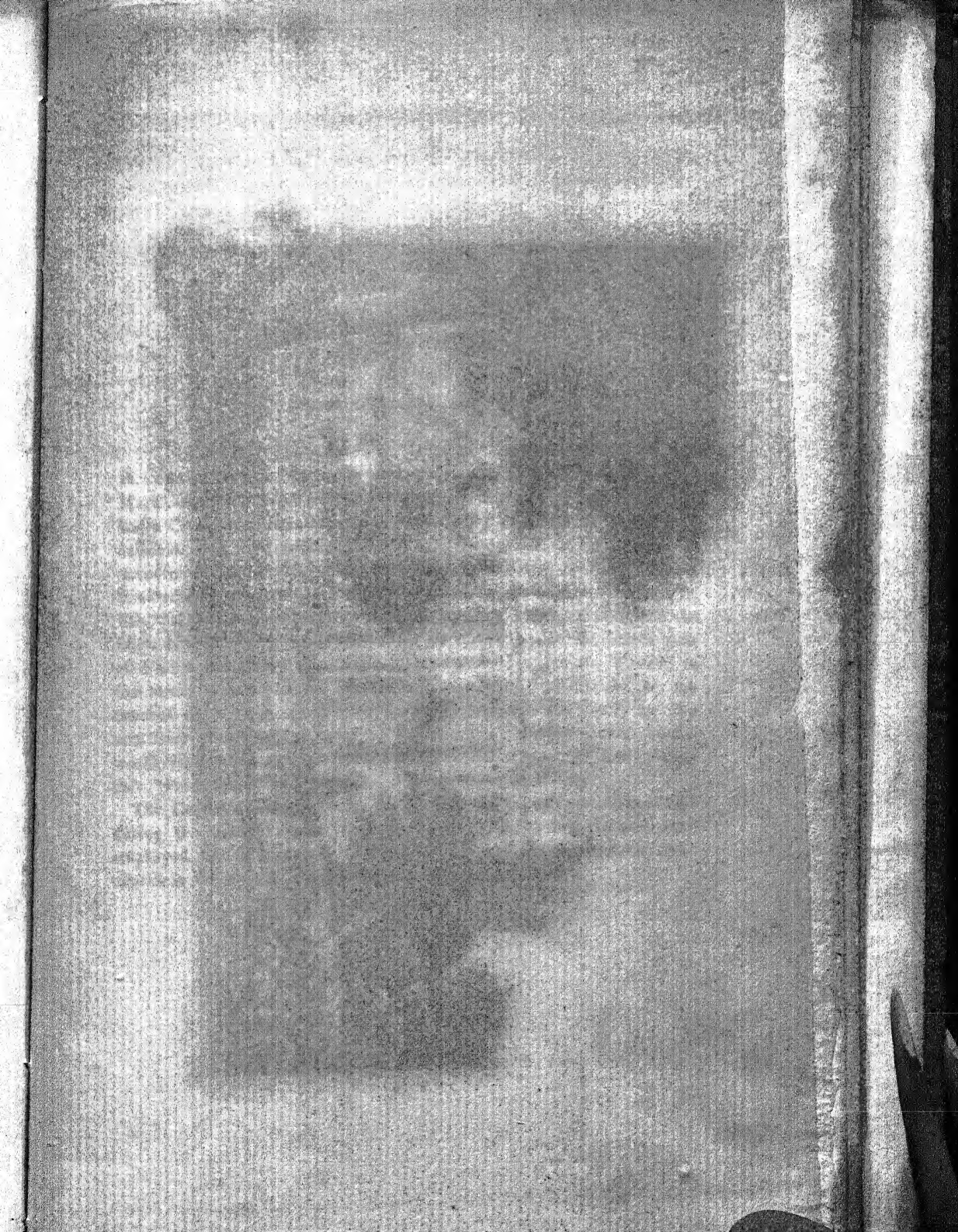
Ludlow Castle is situate on a bold and well-wooded rock in the north-west angle of the town, beneath which run the united streams of the Onny and the Temd. The battlements of the fortress are of great height and thickness, having towers at convenient distances, and that portion of it which is within the town is secured by a deep ditch. One of the towers is sexagonal, one is circular, and the remainder are square, but they are all in an entire state ; though the Courts, the Royal and State apartments are going fast to decay, and are despoiled of all their curious and valuable ornaments. The arms of Queen Elizabeth and others are yet remaining in the Hall and over the Stable doors ; and in the Inner Bailey of the Castle is a curious Saxon Chapel of a circular form, with numerous armorial ensigns carved upon the panels. Round the Castle, along the sides of the eminence, are public walks shaded with trees, and enjoying a variety of beautiful prospects.





MACKWORTH CASTLE.

Early View.

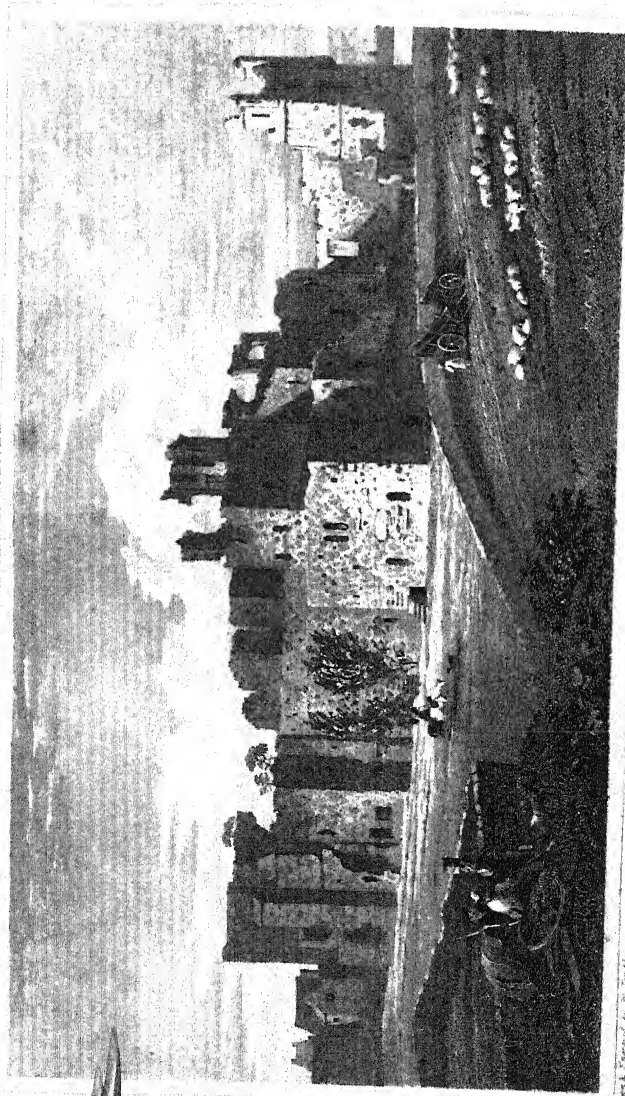


Mackworth Castle,

DERBYSHIRE.

A CONSIDERABLE estate was held under the Lord of the Manors of Markeaton and Mackworth by the ancient family of De Mackworth, who had a Castellated Mansion here, the Gateway of which still remains, as delineated in the annexed Engraving. The period of its erection is uncertain. The Mackworths removed their residence to Normanton in Rutlandshire, in consequence of the marriage of Thomas Mackworth, Esq. (who was one of the representatives of the County of Derby in the reign of Henry VI.) with the heiress of Basinges. In the fourth year of Philip and Mary the Castle estate was held under the Crown, in the same manner as the honour of Tutbury in Staffordshire, by the tenures of soccage and fealty ; and it continued in the family for two centuries after their removal to Rutlandshire ; for Sir Thomas Mackworth died seised of it in 1640. It is now the property of Lord Scarsdale, whose family have possessed it for a considerable time.

The Castle, according to the tradition of the village, was demolished during the Civil Wars in the seventeenth century ; and the ordnance employed for this purpose is said to have been planted on some eminences in the neighbourhood, still called the Cannon Hills.

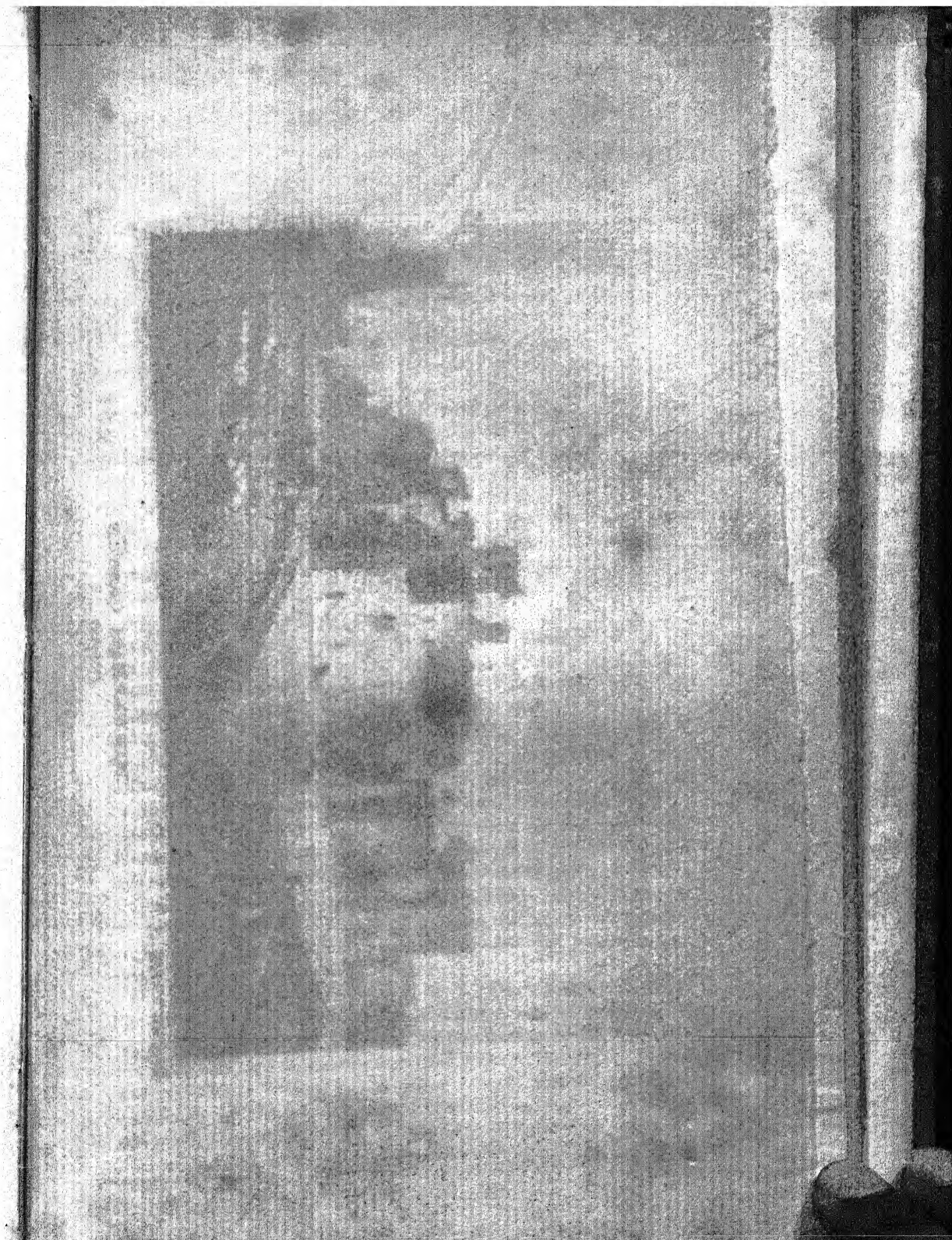


MIDDLEHAM CASTLE.

Yorkshire

Published by Longmans & Co. Manchester, York, July 1883

Drawn & Engraved by W. T. Smith



Middleham Castle,

YORKSHIRE.

ALAN Niger, the second Earl of Richmond, at an early period after the Conquest, bestowed upon his younger brother Ribald a spacious and fruitful domain, which, being greatly augmented by subsequent grants, became, in process of time, the widely extended lordship of Middleham; and this Ribald, it would appear, was the founder of MIDDLEHAM CASTLE. The fortress was enlarged about the year 1190, by Robert Fitz-Ranulph, the grandson of Ribald; and again, in the succeeding century, by the Nevilles, to whom the property had been conveyed by the marriage of an heiress.

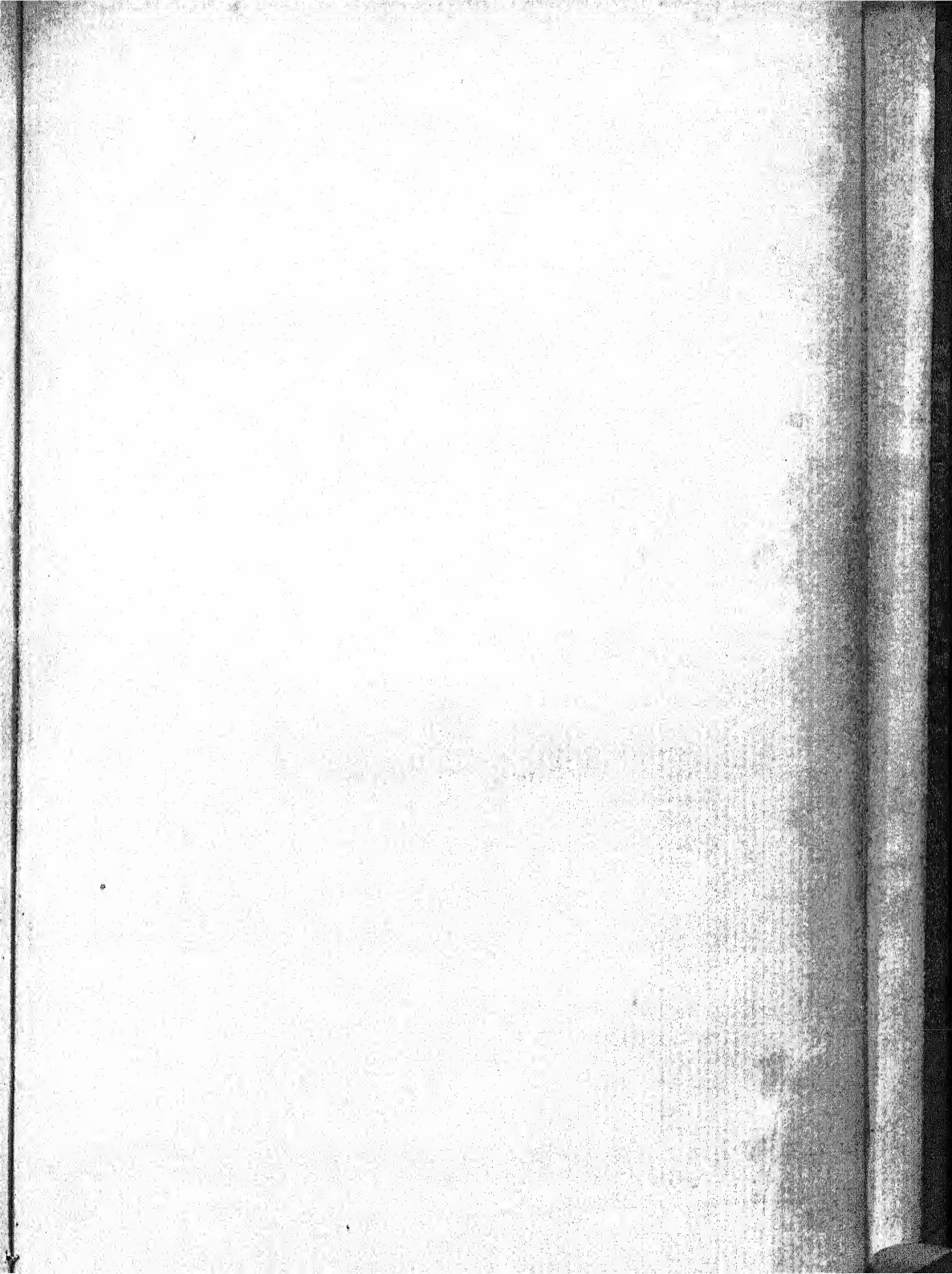
The surrounding walls of Middleham Castle form a regular parallelogram, measuring about 240 feet from north to south, by 175 in the opposite direction. Three of the angles were each strengthened by a square tower, and at the fourth angle was a semicircular tower. At intermediate situations in the walls were smaller towers, and buttresses; and near the centres of the east and west sides were other towers, of larger dimensions. The Keep, the walls of which were fourteen feet in thickness, appears to have been divided, on the ground-floor, into two large apartments, with smaller rooms at the angles; the second story was separated from this by a floor sustained by arches, and contained several apartments; and above it was another floor, of which various indications still remain. From the south-eastern angle of the Keep a small building projected, called the Chapel, and another building extended from it in the opposite direction. The grand entrance was at the north-eastern angle, beneath a massy square tower, provided with machicolations, double gates, and portcullises.

"As a specimen of architecture," the late Dr. Whitaker observes, in his History of Richmondshire, "Middleham Castle is an unique but not a happy work. The Norman Keep, the fortress of the first lords, not being sufficient for the vast trains and princely habits of the Nevilles, was enclosed at no long period before Leland's time by a complete quadrangle, which almost entirely darkened what was dark enough before, and the first structure now stands completely insulated in the centre of a later work, of no very ample dimensions within, and nearly as high as itself. I must, however, suppose, that the original Keep was surrounded

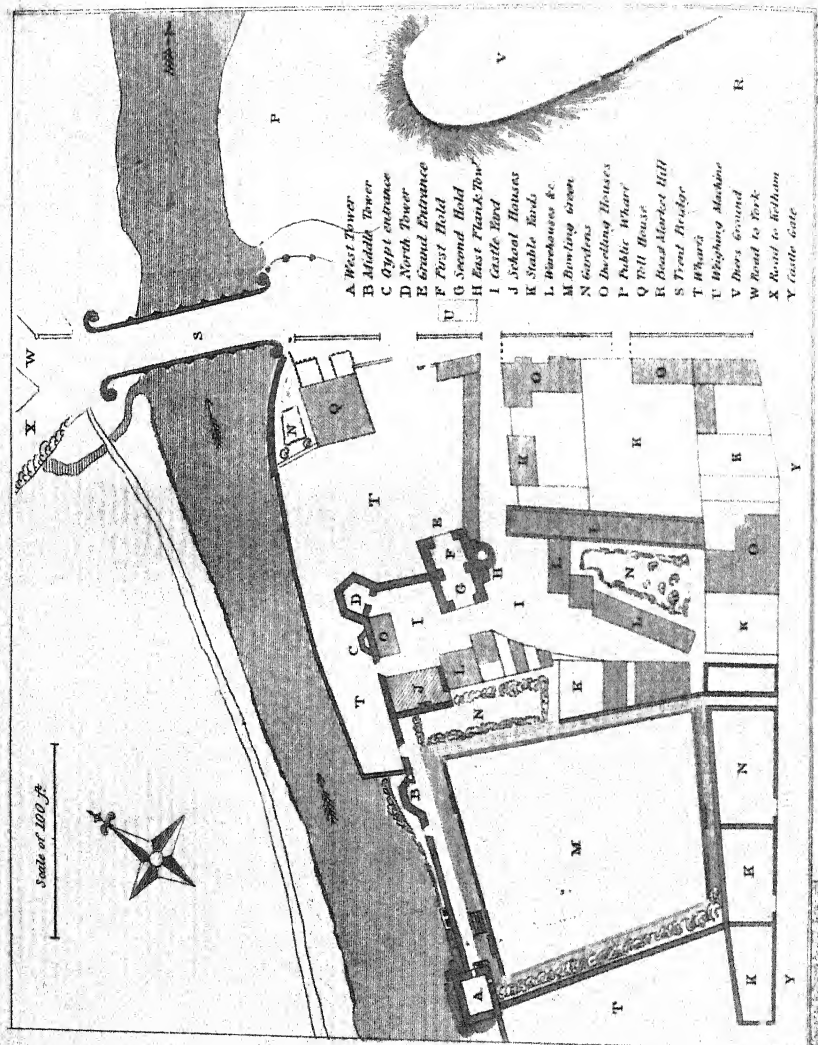
MIDDLEHAM CASTLE

by a bailey occupying nearly the space of the present quadrangular work. . . . Within the original building are the remains of a magnificent Hall and Chapel, but it might be difficult to pronounce whether the first or second work consist of the more massy and indissoluble grout-work. It is remarkable that Leland should call Middleham the finest Castle in Richmondshire next Bolton, which certainly had no pretensions to vie with it, unless Middleham were then in part dilapidated. Richmond, I presume, the feudal head of both, had then fallen to decay; but Ravensworth occupied a larger space than either Middleham or Bolton. As it is, majestic in decay, Middleham Castle as an object is the noblest work of man in the county of Richmond. Without any natural strength, except that of standing upon a little elevated rock, the views up and down Wensleydale from the windows of this Castle are delightful; but at a time when little gratification was taken in by the eye, the idea of property would supersede the feelings of taste, and the Nevilles would survey with pleasure the ample domains around them, not because they were picturesque or beautiful, but because they were their own."

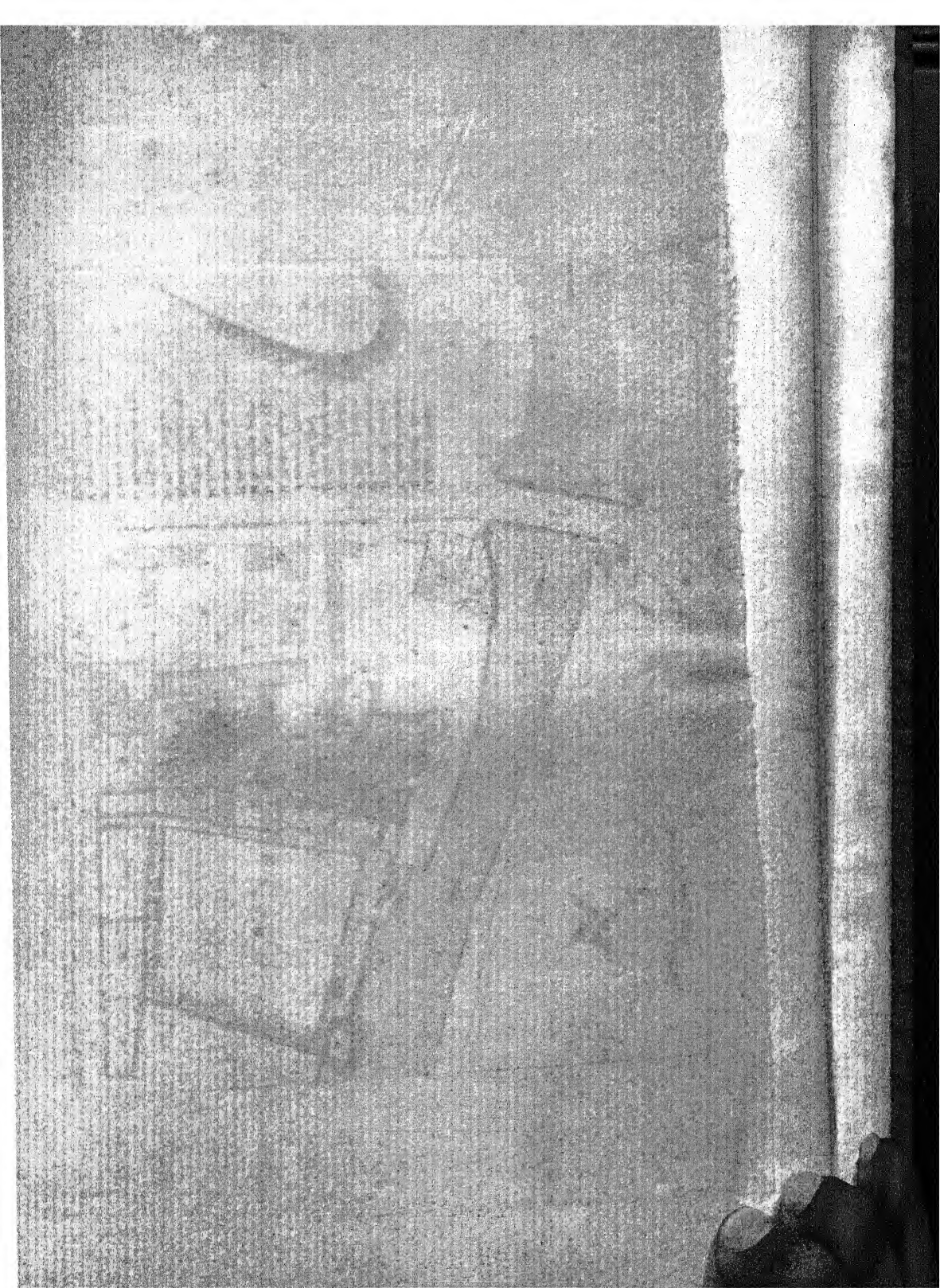
Several interesting events of English history have taken place in and around this Castle. Hence the Earl of Salisbury marched through Craven, at the head of 4000 Richmondshire men, to the battle of Bloreheath. To this Castle, after the battle of Edgecote, in 1469, Edward IV. was removed from Warwick, for greater security; and hence, by some unknown means, he effected his memorable escape, according to a relation, which, though rejected by many modern writers, is given by almost every contemporary historian, and has been substantiated by the Rev. Mr. Lingard, in his new "History of England." Here, according to Stow, the bastard Falconbridge was beheaded in 1471. Edward, the only legitimate son of Richard III. was born in Middleham Castle, and he also died within its walls, when about nine years of age.

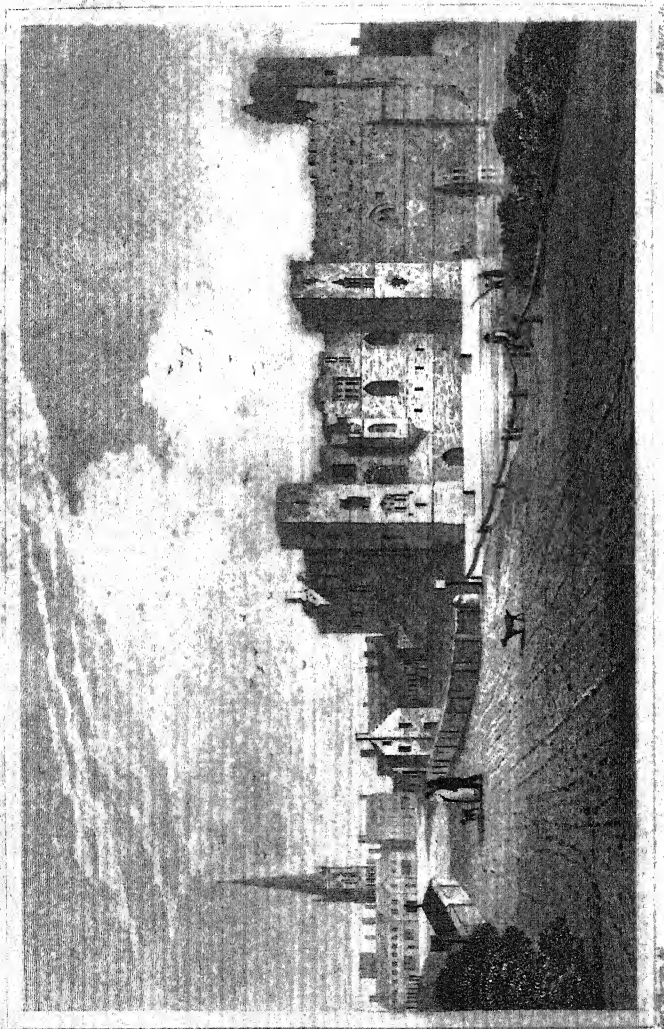


Newark Castle



- A West Tower
- B Middle Tower
- C Outer entrance
- D North Tower
- E Grand Entrance
- F First Hold
- G Second Hold
- H East Flank Tower
- I Castle Yard
- J School Houses
- K Stable Yard
- L Blacksmiths &c.
- M Dining Room
- N Gardens
- O Dwelling Houses
- P Public House
- Q Mill House
- R Road Market Hill
- S Town Bridge
- T Wharf
- U Whipping Machine
- V Doors Ground
- W Road to York
- X Road to Keston
- Y Gate Gate





NEWARK CASTLE.

Newark-on-Trent

100

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26



Newark Castle,

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

ACCORDING to William of Malmesbury, Roger de Hoveden, and other ancient writers, NEWARK CASTLE was erected in the reign of King Stephen, by Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, so celebrated in history for his magnificence and liberality ; and to whose see the manor of Newark then belonged. It seems probable, however, as the town appears to have been founded on the site of a Roman station, and from other circumstances, that a fortress had been constructed here by the Romans, which, after being modified, or perhaps renovated, in the Saxon times, was greatly enlarged and strengthened in the Norman style, by the powerful ecclesiastic just named. This prelate also erected or re-edified the Castle of Sleaford in Lincolnshire.

The erection of these Castles, "for the security and dignity of the Bishops of Lincoln," as was openly declared, was one of the circumstances, which, exciting the jealousy of Stephen, induced him to lessen the power of the clergy by those severe measures, which led, eventually, to the success of his rival the Empress Matilda. Bishop Alexander, and his uncle, the Bishop of Salisbury, were committed to prison, and compelled to purchase their liberty by the surrender of their castles.

Newark Castle continued for a number of years in the possession of the Crown. During the troubles which took place towards the end of the reign of King John, it was besieged by the insurgent nobles under the command of Gilbert de Gaunt, who had been created Earl of Lincoln by Prince Lewis the Dauphin of France. The garrison defended their charge with great resolution, and, upon the arrival of intelligence that the King was advancing to their relief, the siege was raised. The eventful history of John was shortly afterwards terminated at this Castle ; fatigued by a long march, his mind harrassed by the continual agitations of his kingdom, he was seized with a dysentery at Swineshead Abbey, whence he was carried in a litter to Sleaford, and on the following day, he proceeded to Newark, where, in consequence of his having imprudently eaten a quantity of fruit at Swineshead, his disorder became aggravated, and he died, on October the 18th, 1216.

In 1218, this Castle was seized and prepared for defence by some of the Barons who had supported the Dauphin, and who, on the conclusion of a treaty of peace between that Prince and Henry III. had been left to the vengeance of their sovereign ; by this procedure, as it should seem, they intended to make terms with the monarch. The Earl of Pembroke, however, who was Lord Protector, arriving at the head of a considerable force, besieged them, and in eight days time they surrendered, throwing themselves upon the King's mercy : the Castle, with its appendages, was then restored to the see of Lincoln.

NEWARK CASTLE.

In the fiftieth year of Edward III. it was used as a state prison, and was the place of confinement of Sir Peter de la Mare, who having been active and successful in counteracting the ambitious designs of John of Gaunt, had thereby become particularly obnoxious to that imperious nobleman, and was imprisoned at his instigation.

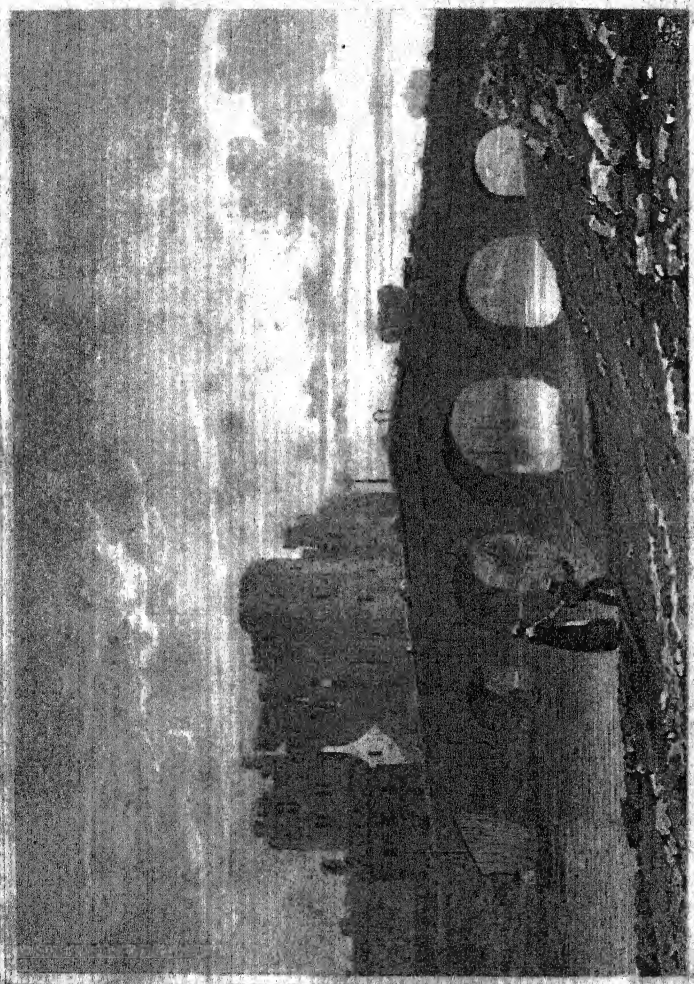
In the spring of 1530, in his way to Southwell, after his disgrace, Cardinal Wolsey lodged at Newark Castle, with a diminished, though still considerable retinue of a hundred and sixty horsemen. In 1547, the manor and Castle of Newark, with many other possessions in various counties, were conveyed to Edward the Sixth, by Henry Holbech, Bishop of Lincoln, and they have since continued to be the property of the Crown. Among the officers whose salaries are given in the Account of Queen Elizabeth's Annual Expence, published in Peck's *De-siderata Curiosa*, we find the constable and porter of Newark Castle; the fee of the former is stated to be £6. 13s. 4d. and that of the latter £5. *per annum*. Elizabeth's successor, James, while on his journey from Edinburgh to London, after he had been proclaimed King of England, was entertained in his Castle on the 21st of April 1603, by the corporation of the town.

The character which the inhabitants and garrison of Newark sustained during the Civil Wars, and the consequent importance of the town and castle to the King and his adherents, are well known; two parliamentary armies were forced in succession to retire from before their walls; and they were only given up at last in reluctant compliance with an order from Charles, after he had submitted himself to the Scotch army in 1646.

Soon after this surrender, Newark Castle was dismantled by order of the Parliament, together with other "places of strength" in the midland counties. Nearly every part of this fortress appears to have been demolished, except the wall on the north side, and part of the eastern angle, including what seems to have been the Keep; and these remains are represented in the accompanying view.

The plan appears to have been a parallelogram, with the Great Hall at the north-eastern angle, and the Keep on the east side. According to Henry of Huntingdon, what Bishop Alexander erected was in a most elegant style; "*construxerat Episcopus,*" says he "*super flumen Trente in loco amoenissimo vernantissimum florida compositione castellum;*" and the north front overhanging the river, still presents some remains of this ancient splendour, in several handsome windows; among them is a large bay or bower window that must have belonged to the Hall: indications of five stories are also presented by this front. According to Mr. King, who has described the Castle in a memoir published in the sixth volume of the *Archæologia*, the Keep consisted of three stories; the state apartments constituting the upper one. Under the remains of the Hall is a curious Crypt, supported by piers sustaining groined arches; and having embrasures on the river side, in which cannon were planted during sieges.





NEWARK CASTLE

Newark Castle



The river front is strengthened by three towers, in one of which, situated at the north-eastern angle, a room is still shewn, in which King John is said to have died. The interior of the remains of this Castle may be viewed most advantageously from the *Old Bowling-green*. A few houses have been erected near the Keep and the north-eastern tower ; some of which are partially formed of the Castle-walls themselves. For the sake of a good rental likewise, various nuisances, such as candle-houses, pig-styes, slaughter-houses, &c. are permitted to exist upon part of the site of this ancient pile.

It was here that James I. opened his reign, on his arrival in 1603, as before stated, by an undue exercise of his prerogative—he condemned to death, solely by his own warrant, without trial, “a cut-purse,” who had been apprehended “dooing the deede.” From an account of this circumstance given in Howes’ edition of Stowe’s Annals, it appears, that a portion of the Castle was used as a jail at the period of its occurrence ; for it is stated that “all the rest of the prisoners in the Castle were pardoned.”

During the siege or blockade in 1645, a Royal Mint was established in this Castle, where a great quantity of plate, brought in by the neighbouring gentry, was converted into money for the payment of the troops : this, it is probable, was not the first time that a coinage had taken place here, for while the Castle remained in the possession of Bishop Alexander, a charter for coining money at Newark was granted to him.

His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, as Lord Lieutenant of the count of Nottingham, is the present possessor of Newark Castle.
